The Maskillon Independent.

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MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 14, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 1,191

MASSILLON, THURSDAY, MAY 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUS and

GREATEST NATION'S

GREATEST SHOW!

FIRST YEAR, EVERYTHNG NEW!



United States Show Syndicate, PROPRIETORS.

H. H. Therp, - Director-General. Incorporated Jan. 1, 1886.

--THE-Largest and Best



COMING! COMING!

Great, Gigantic Grandeur



A New Broom Sweeps Clean!

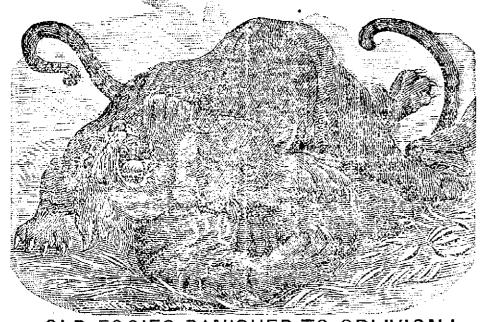
A MAMMOTH SHOW,

Itself its Only Parallel.

Owned, controlled and managed by the American Animal Association.

Paid up capital, - \$2,000,000.

SHOW IN THE WORLD.



OLD FOGIES BANISHED TO OBLIVION!

MR. H. H. THORP, the Director-General of this vast establishment, and the active Representa-ve of its proprietors, the UNITED STATES SHOW SYNDICATE, in inviting the attention of the masses to a NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR, desires to make a brief and frank statement

BRAND-FIRE-SPICK-SPAN NEW SHOW.

There is not one article of old or second-hand material in its composition. Neither are its Directors possessed of any SECOND-HAND IDEAS. The people have long since tired of the too familiar shows and showmen, who have years ago outlived their usefulness and welcome.

BIG UNITED STATES CIRCUS

GREAT EASTERN MENAGERIE

Is a FINANCIAL, MANAGERIAL AND ARTISTIC REVELATION. Its owners do not, like the individual proprietors of smaller and interior shows, look for enormous profits. As capitalists they only expect a fair rate of interest on their investment, being both able and willing to present for the negative of advances, and the DEST CVI. I Constitute the profits of advances in the present for the regular price of admission THE BEST AND LARGEST SHOW paying DAILY DIVILENDS to both patrons and investors.

A newspaper advertisement permits but the briefest mention of the

NEW AND NOTABLE NOVELTIES

In the Arenic Department. Three Rings and an Elevated Theater Stage are required to display the accomplishments of the CHAM IXN COMPETITORS OF THE CIRCLS.

The Menagerie is without a parallel in completeness or value, and the combination well deserves the title it has won, the "Greatest Nation's Createst Show," 4 of our own Railroad Trains transport it. In Men and Horses it musters 1,000 strong. 56 Beasts fill its capacious dens. Its Tents are like a city. 15,000 People Accommodated in the Circus. Daily Expenses full \$4,000.

Over 200 Laurel-Crowned of Earth's Entinent Artistes Join in a Quadruple Programme full of fresh features. All their names, with briefest mention in smallest type, would fill a column. From the bright Galaxy of stars we quote a few sample names. Where there are so many that are WIDE-WORLD FAMOUS, it is almost an injustice to discriminate:

Emma Lake, M'lle Dubois, Alice Foster, Robert Stickney, Zorella, Primrose & Pickett, Johnny Saunders, James Kinende, Frunk FitzWilliams, Ed Neary, Captain Papa, Zeigler Brothers, Flora Ivers, Kate Nelson,

Irene Phæbus, Mollie Myrtle, Louise flardy.

Two performance daily by the ever saw. Gorgeous as

200 ALL TOLD.

OVER 200!

A RADICALLY NEW DEPARTURE

Marks 1, the the MANAGEMINE and the ATTRACTIONS of this vast establishment. The Acus of its projectors are full of

FRESH YOUNG BLOOD!

--- PTS DERECTORS ARE---

MEN OF MONEY AND BRAINS,

Not fissible breath upped by tradition or procedure, neither in their manner of doing business nor in the seasons to their amuseus at a Perimpedia-student may be able to obtain an idea of the VA of PROCESS OF THIS INOUNDUS SHOW by perusing the following few

FACTS AND FIGURES: 10 Cancring, Combal Clowns, 5 Kinds of Music.

1,00) Men and Horses enlisted—a full regiment (s roug. 50) Wild 15 asts confined in cages. 200 R bg stars of every clime, 60 gardenes Specialists in notably new novel-

16 Eminent Four-strians, 14 February Rene Stallions, 12 Lovely Ludy Riders,

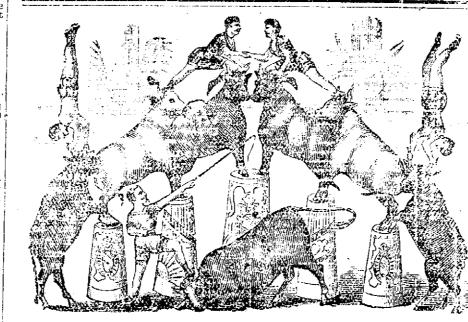
5 Open Deus in Parade. 4 Trains of our own extra-sized cars. 3 Rings full of Champion Actors

2 Giant Twin Elephants, "Cotopaxi" and "Chimborazo,"

1 Elbhorecorded Two-horned Unicorn. 1 Elevated Theater Stage. J All-round Pageant Promenade.

15,000 Present at Every Performance.

60,000 et People Endorse this Greatest Show.



The individes the of a newspaper advertisement will not permit details, and the read is' as a second on is invited to other official announcements.

The interaction there was been with proceed on or the LEADING LINES

Two year rangementality. FREE FOR ALL, STREET PARADE at 10 in the morning. Nest I can and s he yen ever saw. Gorgeons as the rainbow. A



Outvieing, Overwhelming, Overshadowing all the Tented Exhibitions of tha

A SPICK-SPAN, BRAND-NEW SHOW FULL OF FRESH FEATURES.

A show for to-day, owned and officered by men of the times, and in keeping in all its details with the procress of the nineteenth century. It is not a muramified ratio of a preshistoric period, carried on by the same antique managers whose names were a horsehold word in your early childhood and a manestling infliction in your maturity.

A New Broom Sweeps Clean, and from the very oarset the capitalists who central the United States Show Syndicate have capital an exceptionally and deserved prosperity. Every one is struck with the appropriate title the show bears and honors.

THE BIG UNITED STATES CIRCUS

is as far ahead of other circu consthey overment of our own loved Lend of III crty execisthat of any other nation on the face of the globe. In no other country would such a gigantic amusement scheme find birth. It is indeed

THE MASTER EXTERPRESS OF THE AGE.

And it will be remembered as such long after its proud projectors and proprietors shall have reflred from the accumulation of honors and wealth. The steamship treat Eastern is the largest vessel that

NEW GREAT EASTERN MENAGERIE

Is larger and more complete than any hitherto traveling or exhibited anywhere, no matter by who make it government, potentiale or showman! Have you any inert how big this show of all shows is?—1 could all be embarked on the Great Eastern, because that monster of the deep has a burden of 230 60 tons. Only think of it! We move oversand, in fulfilling our engagements, in

FOUR SPECIAL TRAINS

Of our own extra-sized railroad cars, each train drawn by two locomotives. We employ a full regiment of men and horses, exhibit 500 wild beasts, perform in three ring and on an elevated stage, and in every way give for the usual admission more for the money in every department than ever offered by any management. That is the reason why we pertorm twice a day before 15,000 people.

Cheap Excursions on all Railroads. Ask your Station Agent. Our gorgeous Street Procession in the morning at 10 is a PROLOGUE PAGEANT fit to herald the coming of a King.

MASSILLON, THURSDAY, MAY 2

Under the Chestnuts.

We stood beneath the chestnuts, beside the river bank; So still the swallows swooped and poised, and from the streamlet drank;
The sun beyond the purple moors was setting in the west.
With the clouds like vassals round him in gold

and crimson drest.

You said the words that made life full of hope and joy to me,
And stour feet Ure shone and gleamed, onrushing to the sea.

1 stood beneath the chestnuts, beside the river bank,
And from the robin's vesper songs, as if it hurt me, shrank;
The sun beyond the purple moors was setting

in the west:

I thought, so set my happiness, with all that life loves best.

And no one whispered "Be of cheer," no hand held help to me,

'And at my feet Ure shone and gleamed, onrusinng to the sea.

Ah! still beneath the chestnats, beside the river bank,
Will other glad young lovers the golden evenwin other giad young lovers the golden evening thank;
The sun beyond the purple moore sinks glorlous to his rest,
And hears the pleading promise made, the
trusting love confessed;
And other maidens meet the fate that wrecked

my life and me, While all the while Ure shines and gleams, e all the winte of and rushes to the sea.

—All the Year Round.

MARRYING UNDER DIFFI-CULTIES.

BY MISS AMELIA THROPP.

James Spooney, vulgarly called by his neighbors Spooney Jim, was the son of a well-to-do farmer in the State of -. At the time he is introduced to the reader he is in his twenty-eighth year. He had never been very far from home, consequently had seen very little of the world. He was an industrious, harmless young man, whose fortune could never be made by his beauty. He was very tall, thin, and remarkably awkward, with small. dull-looking blue eyes of so pale a hue that they looked as if the color was faded out, abundant red hair, florid complexion, and large, coarse features.

However, there is no accounting for taste, for Jemima Jenkins, the daughter of an adjoining farmer, declared he was "jist the handsumist man she ever cast eves upon."

Now, James had a great admiration for the fair damsel, who in her personal appearance was as little favored as himself. She was a short, stout, towheaded girl, with a freckled skin, which looked as if the flies had been sporting with it. The ill-natured in the neighborhood who knew of their courtship, earnestly hoped they might come together in matrimony, arguing that it swould be a pity to spoil a good-looking couple with either.

One bright, sunny Sabbath afternoon in mid-summer, as Jim was lying upon the grass in front of the door of his father's house planning for the future, one of the first things that occurred to him was that he should get married.

"Dad's sot on it," he thought, "and so is mam, and I ort to try and please 'em-it's time. I could rent old Jake 'Spangler's farm, and the money I've got inter the bank 'ill stock it, and Mimie's daddy he'll furnish the house dike he did fur Mat Bunn, who married Sher sistur Sally Ann. I think I'll jist go over to old Jenkins' and ask hur-there's nothin' like strikin' while the

Suiting the action to the word he sprang up and started for the house, and neatly attired himself, putting some extra touches to his toilet before starting on his important mission. He looked decidedly my when he had actived him self in his long gray linen coat, bright red waistcoat, straw hat, with a blue ribbon around it, short, very wide linen mants, and large, heavy shoes. He made fast time as he crossed his father's farm, jumping fences and ditches until be found himself upon Squire Jenkins' land. As he neared the house he beheld his divinity sitting upon a grassy mound, beneath a large willow tree, some little distance from the house.

"Oh, glorious opportunity," thought Jim. "I kin jist settle the matter now, makin' short work on it."

As he approached he felt a slight trembling of the limbs, a nervous sensation, but he made up his mind that he was not going to be frightened from his

"A gal kin only say no, to du her wust, and there's plenty on em if she does. They are jist as thick as blackberries-I kin git another if she's con-

Summoning up his courage he shout-

"Hallo, Mimie! be it you? How does yer be?" "Fust rate, Jim! how be yer. I am

glad yer come, fur I've been lookin' fur "The purtty critter, she's jist a bustin'

with luv' fur me," soliloquised the

"Is yer dog tied up, Mimie?" asked Jim, "fur I'm afeard uv that cus," looking nervously around. "Tother night as Bill Jones an me wus going home frum here, he takes arter us. Bill he runs purtty spry, he has sich big feet he kin git over ground very handy, but jist as he went tu jump over the horsetrough, he tripped, and in he goes. He hollered tu me fur help, but, laws! I jist keeps clear out his way, when the tarnal critter leaves Bill and makes fur me, an' hangs on tu my coat tail with sich a grip that when I managed tu shake him off he had the whole uv my spankin' new coat tail inter his big jaws! Bill he jist stood and laughed fit tu split hisself.

He wus mad cause he got a duckin'." "Sakes alive! yer might hev bin kilt," said Jemima. "I'll coax dad tu shoot

"Mima," said Jim, anxious to proceed to business, whilst his face became as red as a beet, "I want to ask yer somethin' pertickiler. Yer kin either say yes or no, but course I'd sooner it wus yes. Dad wants me to git married, and so does mam, and I reckon you'd du jist as well as any one else, so I jist thought I'd ask ver.

Jemima simpered and hung her head —at last she said: "There's Lydie Ann Blinker yer could

"Won't have her, 'cause she's lame." "Well, Sally Jane Grubb—how du yer

like her? "She won't du, 'cause she talks through her nose." "There's Ruthic Simpkins, won't she

suit yer? "No, she won't, now, 'cause she's

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her to all others. "I won't praise any other gal tu yer. You don't want to git married anyhow. What's the use of yer foolin'?" "Did the gal mean tu say no? Lor, women wus so queer," he soliloquised, and backed off, alarmed at Mimie's

manner, knocking, as he did so, against and upsetting a hornet's nest, which so enraged the inmates that they made a grand attack on him. "Oh, Jemima! Jemima! Jem!-take

'em off; oh, oh, blazes, oh!" and before she could realize the situation, he rushed by like a flying machine, beating his limbs with his straw eat, his red hair fairly blazing in the su thit.

There was no time for love or romance with poor Jim now—the situation was practical.

"Bless my stars!" cried the terrified Jemima, "Jim Spooney has jist gone mad. Stop, Jim, stop, fur the land sake

Not knowing what course to pursue, she stood looking in dismay after her swiftly departing lover. As he attempted to cross a creek he fell in, and some of his vicious enemies found a watery grave, others angrily clung to him. As he mounted a fence, and was about clearing it, an unmannerly bull (doubtless attracted by his red waistcoat) gave him a toss with his horns, sending him far into the meadow beyond. This last shot through the air, rocket-like, This was the final view Jeminia had of her

There poor James lay for some time, smarting with pain, anger and disappointment. When he reached home. although rid of his enemies, they had left their traces behind them. His head was swelled to twice its size, one eye was entirely closed, whilst his lips were a sight to behold.

"I'll not let Mimie go, I'll hang on, though if she should die, I wouldn't try agin to git another gal. It's too much bother, but I'll be spunky this yer time, see if I don't."

"Yer jist right, Jimmy," said his fond mother, to whom these confidential remarks were made, looking wofully at her spectacle of a son. "Never give up, yer dad didn't when he came a courtin' me, I tell yer, I jist had tu marry him tu git shut uv him. The next time yer go tu see Mimie, don't go 'shamed like through the back yard, but go tu the front uv their house like a man, and ask fur the gal-that's the way big folks

So the next time he took his mother's advice, and arranged matters so satisfactorily with Jemima that it is reported they are to be married in the autumn by Squire Bellows.

He took her to a neighboring town to a circus a short time ago, and they were seen indulging in spruce beer and eating ice-cream out of the same dish in a loving manner.

They looked very happy as they walked through the main street hand in hand-and in view of these extravagances, the report of their approaching bliss is probably correct, and Miss Jenkins will be Mrs. Spooney.

How to Improve Roads.

Henry County, O., has been well nigh ruined by mud. With lethargy born of a sense of despairing helples-ness, the people have submitted to their heavy burdens. Year after year the mud blockade has almost stopped the wheels of business for periods of weeks at a time, amounting in all to nearly onefourth of the year. Everybody prays for good roads, but nobody puts his shoulder to the wheel. Our roads can be very materially improved at an expense entirely within the means of even this taxburdened people. By all means let us have stone roads as soon as possible; but first let us prepare a place to put the stone, to insure us against the chance of losing it in mud unfathomable. For the sake of illustrating, let us suppose that we are going to make an entirely new road. After the road is located we will stake out the track, which should not be more than 20 feet wide. After this is done, let a competent and trustworthy civil engineer stake out two lines for tile drain, each a few feet from the center line of the roadbed. Then tiles should be laid to a perfect grade, not less than an average depth of three fect. and carried to the nearest outlet, no matter what the distance nor what the expense. This is an absolute necessity, as without efficient tile drainage there can be no good road built in Henry County, either of stone, gravel, or any other material that is accessible. After the tiles are laid as above directed, proceed to raise the roadbed about 15 inches in the center and 8 or 9 at the outside, by scraping upon it the surface soil. No clay should be allowed on the road. It should then be made perfectly even and smooth. No hillocks or hollows should be allowed under any circumstances. It will then be a good plan to go over it several times with the heaviest rollers and make it as compact as possible. Then dig your side ditches with the same care as to grade and outlet as was done with the tiles. These open ditches need not be deep, but should be so graded that no water will stand in them to soak and soften the bed of the road. They will carry off the water that falls upon the road, while the tiles will carry that which comes up

from below. In order to keep this road in good condition, appoint a man to go over it every day in the wet season, and draw off the water from puddles that may form on the bed of the road and fill them up, and also to keep the side ditches in good working order. The road should be completed as early as the middle of August, so that it may be well settled before the fall rains set in. Let the above principles apply to old roads. The roadbed need not be raised more than two feet above the general level, unless in crossing a low place.

After you have constructed your road in the above manner, you have a foundation upon which you may build your stone or gravel road, which you may delay doing until you feel able to bear the expense. When you wish to put stone on the road, make it twelve inches thick at the center and six or eight at the side; the width should be from twelve to fifteen feet. This done, you have a road that will be a pleasure to travel on at any time of the year. Farmers can then sell their produce when the price is most

satisfactory. There are three prime essentials to road building in this locality. They are; blind in one eye."

"Yer jist tu pertickaleer, Jim!" said
Mima, delighted to think he preferred

T. C. H., in Napoleon, Ohio, Signal. the valley to the west over which Gen.

A Very Annoying System.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express writes:

The employes of the treasury have been

in hard luck for a good while, owing to the martinet placed over them in the position of chief clerk. Anybody who wants to be a treasury clerk should read this. This chief clerk has to deal with the rules and regulations of the office. He is the man who stands between the secretary and his clerical force. Mr. Youmans is the gentleman who represents Secretary Manning in this capacity, and Youmans is just about as unpopular with the gentlemen and ladies of the department as a man can well be. By the side of Youmans the memory of Col. Webster and his military system rises like a vision of departed joys. The last named official used to require a military salute from the messengers and watchinen. Youmans requires every employe who leaves the building during office hours to have a pass. This pass must be shown to the watchman at the door or the employe be restrained by force or reported for breaking guard. The passes are granted by the chiefs of bureaus or divisions. In the monthly report rendered it seems that the third auditor's office headed the list with one hundred and sixty passes in March. This was too much for Youmans. At first he thought of having the whole office locked in after hours, but it was doubtful whether this punishment, so efficacious when he taught school, would work. He concluded to reprimand the officials who had granted the passes. It was decided to take away the authority of the chiefs of divisions in the third auditor's office to grant passes, and by way of making the punishment tit the crime compel these chicfs to take out passes themselves from the auditor or his deputy. Now when the division chief wants to go across the street the clerk presents himself before his chief uncovered. There he stands until the chief deigns to notice him. Then something like the following oc-

Clerk-Please Mr. -, I would like to go out for a few minutes.

Chief-Eh? What! It seems as if everybody is going out to-day. What are you going out for? Clerk (indignantly)-I-I haven't

been out this month, sir. Chief-And that's why you want to go out, eh?

Clerk-Oh, no. I have a little private business which makes my presence

necessary. It is pressing.
Chief (grumbling)—I suppose you couldn't attend to your private business out of office hours. Well, here's your pass. I hope you'll enjoy the matinee.

The retiring clerk receives this sarcastic raking stern fire in silence and hurries off. If it is a woman she cries a little in her anger and mortification, but gets her coat and bonnet, and, feeling like she could scratch somebody if that somebody were Youmans, she breaks for the door. Here a rough fellow blocks the passage.

"Got a pass?" "Yes, I've got a pass."

"Show it, then, and don't stand here blocking the passage. [Examining the paper.] This is good for half an hour.
"Dear me! I shall never be able to get back in that time," despairingly.

"If you don't you'll be reported," growls the watchman, and he halts the

Imagine ladies and gentlemen submitting daily to this sort of you will understand what a dog's life the government employe leads under such regulations as prescribed by the chief clerk of the treasury. Instead of discharging at once the deadbeats and loafers the whole force is placed on the deadbeat and loafer level.

A Vista From Lookout Mountain.

A Tennessee correspondent of the Albany Journal writes: For a moderate fee my companion and I were paddled across Chattanooga creek, which is ordinarily a narrow stream, but which had now stretched to a width of two miles. Landing at the foot of Lookout Mountain, we tramped up its steep sides to the summit by the grade of the new incline railway which is being constructed. It was a tiresome walk to one unused to it, but was well worth the trouble. Passing around the base of the perpendicular cliff on the north side of the mountain, known as Point Lookout, we hailed a man who was peering down upon us, and by the use of the ladder which he lowered and the expenditure of 25 cents each we were soon standing on the breezy eminence, gazing in raptures at the magnificent view which spread itself out like a panorama

before us. There is no grander outlook in the world than that presented from the summit of these cliffs, either for the lover of nature or the student of American history. At this time, however, the whole aspect of the surrounding country was changed by the prevailing floods. Chattanooga was undergoing another siege, communication being cut off on every hand, not by armed men, but by the angry waters. The tremendous flood, extending far up the Chattanooga valley, between Lookout and Missionary ridge, with the hundreds of submerged buildings, presented a wild Farther to the east, looking over Missionary ridge, Chickamauga creek could be seen widened into an immense river, and by the aid of a field-glass many pretty residences could be seen nearly covered with water. Looking towards the northeast as far as the eye could reach, we could see the swelled current of the Tennessee come rushing out from among the mountains, bearing on its bosom an immense mass of driftwood, among which was occasionally mingled a frame building that had been torn from its foundation, the remnants of a demoralized timber raft, the body of some unfortunate horse or cow, and various other property of value. The tide swept westward past the northern limit of Missionary ridge, making a sharp turn southward around Cameron hill, and after a furious onslaught at the base of Lookout again abruptly turned to the west and north, around Moccasin bend, and plunged out of sight between the hills. The proper channel of the river could be distinguished by the tops of the trees along its margin, which were just putting on their green mantles. The angry flood laved the foot of the Raccoon mountains, and the backwaters flooded

that memorable day (Nov. 25, 1863), and clambering up the steep western side of old Lookout, under cover of the morning mist, fought the great battle among the clouds. Far below us to the left could be seen a square green patch on which a farm-house is located, now an island, being entirely surrounded by water. This is the eminence which was occupied as the headquarters of Gen. Hooker during the noted battle. Immediately back of where we stand is Pulpit rock, from the summit of which the signal waved announcing the great victory. In fancy we can hear the answering shouts from the thousands of exultant heroes who were resting their tired bodies along the mountain slope, and far below, over the valley to-ward Missionary ridge.

Boycotting the Billows.

The supernumerary of to-day has no opportunity to prove his value to his employer, says W. J. Florence, in "Confessions of a Supe," in the Brooklyn Eagle. How can a supernumerary advance in the profession when such trashy plays occupy the American stage? There are no spearmen, no Roman victors, in "Ten Nights in a Railroad Car," in "The Musical Cockroaches," or the "Roller-Skater in Bucktown." Who could play the dead Cæsar as I used to do it? To be sure, I used to suffer on account of my long legs. I remember once I was to play the dead Cæsar. The bier, a long, two-handled stretcher, had but two cross-bars for me to rest on, and my legs hung over the end. But, as I was a dead man, of course I had to hold them out stiffly. Well, the position was painful. Still, as I was covered with a pall and dead Cæsar's toga, I did not mind. But oh! my agony from having nothing to rest my back on—literally supporting my en-tire weight on the back of my head and the calves of my legs. The gentleman who was delivering the oration over me

-Marc Antony-was very slow and long-winded. So that when he came to the lines: "See what a rent the envious Brutus made," I suddenly collapsed. I bent up like a jack-knife and slumped through the bier with my knees glued to my chin. I appeared like a sack of oats fallen through a broken wheelbarrow. But did I move? No! I stood it as a dead Cresar should, although the nasty stage carpenter did me prod with sharpened knitting-needles through the stage flooring. I have acted the waves of the ocean on several occasions, when covered with green cloth, in company with other supers. We had to rise up and down on our knees to imitate the billows. I remember one night we were playing "Flying Dutchman" waves. They were strong, and we had to skirmish around under the sea-cloth waiting to begin "the stormy ocean," the captain of the supes said: "Boys, old Vanderdecker, the manager, is going to cut down our wages. Let's fix him. No waves to-night." "Good!" exclaimed the remainder of the billows. The prompter's whistle sounded. The scene opened. The ocean remained tranquil. The Flying Dutchman cussed and swore—to no purpose. Not a billow waved. They boycotted the ocean. I was discharged for that, though I had no hand in it. I was discharged just once before for a slight mistake. I had to announce: "Diana de Portier and Le Gen. Melieux." I simply said: "Dennis Porter and Gen. Miller." The audience gave me away and I was discharged. I could get along better if I was not compelled to talk. I am out of a situation now, though a Syracuse manager has offered me position as understudy for

Nothing in the Paper.

a lamp post.

"There is nothing in this paper!" exclaimed pretty Gracie Loring, dashing it upon the floor; "it is a miserable. stupid sheet anyhow!"

Look again, you spoiled child of fortune! at its carefully printed columns, with the different headings, home and foreign news, the wit and humor, and miscellaneous items; then pause for a moment to consider how the over-taxed editor has endeavored to please you. There is probably no class of men more over-worked than these, no labor more wearing than mental labor. It is so easy to cry out, "There is nothing in the paper," for those who know nothing of its drudgery, the painstaking, the hours of mental weariness, the tedious labor it takes to make it please its various readers. No paper can be printed with its carefully prepared columns containing nothing, unless the editors, reporters, printers, and all connected with it, are a body of fools, which is a matter too

alward to be suggested. 'There is nothing in the paper!" is such a general expression, used when people are not exactly suited with it. Riding once in a street car, I observed two gentlemen purchase the same newspaper. One, after glancing hastily over it, handed it across to a friend opposite, exclaiming as he did so:

"There, Sam; have the morning paper? There is nothing in it, however. It is scarcely worth lending."

The other gentleman who had purchased the paper commenced reading it, and seemed evidently absorbed. Presently the man sitting beside him asked what interested him so much.

"Oh, everything!" he replied, "the paper is well gotten up this morning. The editorials are especially fine, besides the general matter is most interesting."

This instance shows that what pleases one person fails with another. Be assured it is no child's play to edit and conduct a newspaper. It is a very tedious, important, responsible position, and the man who satisfactorily conducts a well-circulated, popular newspaper, has almost the wisdom of Solomon. Let those who doubt the assertion take the editor's place for a little while; there will be nothing more needed for convincing proof. And as for our friend, Gracie Loring, when she is tempted to make such silly remarks, she had better pause to consider first where the fault ies, if in the paper or in her own silly little head .- Amelia Thropp.

Oil from pine woods is now manufactured on a considerable scale at the south. The material is subjected to intense heat in seal retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield afteen gallons of turpen are eighty gallons of pine wood oil, fitty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of good vinegar, and a quantity of in-Joe Hooker's gallant army marched on I flammable gas and asphaltum.

A STANDARD MEDICAL WORK FOR YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN ONLY SI BY MAIL, POSTPAID. Illustrative Sample Free To All.

A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD.

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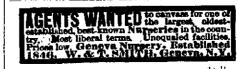
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PILES! PILES!

I wish to inform the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that I will be at the

HOTEL CONRAD,

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The Brinkerhoff System of Rectal Treatment.

And every fourth Thursday thereafter, for the

purpose of treating rectal diseases with

I am prepared to warrant a

Positive and Permanent Cure

Every Case of Piles, No matter how bad or how long stand-

ing, and without PAIN, DANGER, OR

LOSS OF TIME TO THE PATIENT.

Can also cure Fissures, Fistulas, Pruritis, (commonly called Itching Piles), and Ulcers without the use of the knife. Ulceration of the rectum is the cause of a majority of all chronic diseases with which the human family is suffering. The Brinkerhoff System is the only one that has ever cured this malady without using the knife. Send for fifty-two page pamphlet describing above diseases and their treatment.

Remember the Date. Examination Free. DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, LODI, OHIO.

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The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade

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Order by telephone.

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Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

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They will give you good satisfaction. Try them

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MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Cuiver-Just published, a new edition of Dr. Cuiver-weil's Celebrated Essay on the radical rure of Spermatorrhies of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Importency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Mar-riage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance etc.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, The celebrated author, in this summanie essay, elearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, is a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.. 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., P. O. Box 450,

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INCIDENT AT NASHVILLE. Danger and battle have a great tendency to make men and officers punctiliously polite, and the exaggerated courtesy which was evolved after the staff officer had delivered his order to General X. would have been highly amusing if it had not taken too much time. "General Y.," said General X., "you will take your command and charge immediately." "Sir, do you say charge, General X.?" "I say charge, General Y." "Then, General X., I will charge, sir!" And although this conversation was enough to paralyze both participants, they did charge with a will, says the war chronicler of the Washington Star, like gallant men as they were. By the time this colloquy was over a wild yell and hurrah shook the vale to the echo. Down the pike sped the Fourth Regulars, led by brave Licutenant Joseph Hedges, and the next moment three guns opened on the column of fours, making sickening gashes, but not stopping his progress until an unseen wash across the road threw men and horses into confusion. But Hedges, with some forty of his best mounted and bravest troopers, rode right into the battery, sabering right and left, and but for the disruption of the charge by the gully the battery had been captured then. Seeing so small a body, the infantry supports dispersed the few troopers, but the guns limbered up and rapidly withdrew. Almost at the same moment the troops in the woods struck the left of the enemy's line and broke it to pieces. Hedges was captured, but not dismounted, and taking off his hat yelled, "The Yanks are coming! The Yanks are coming!" escaped in confusion, for his captors had only time to seek their own safety, as Hatch's men were swarming along the left of the road. And now commenced a race after the guns, which could be heard tearing up the earth as they thundered down the pike in their headlong flight. Hedges, with his small battalion (the regiment had only about 150 men all told), followed at the full run until a narrow bridge checked the column. Beyond the bridge was open ground for 250 yards or more, surrounded by a segment of woods which terminated on the creek to the right of the bridge. The closing night and lowering of the timber, together with the than it is Celtic. Natural selection has ever shifting fog, prevented any clear view, but a shadowy moving something appeared in front on the road. General Wilson ordered Hedges to send a squadron across the bridge to find out one another for existence. They must what was in front, and as the small companies of not over twenty men each moved out of the column, a staff officer | Just as, in the contest for life and deturned in his saddle, and calling out, "Come on, Bayard," trotted rapidly across the bridge, followed by a single orderly. Hardly two minutes had elapsed before the officer passed an abandoned gun, then another, and another, and a moment later was close on the heels of the artillery horses which had just left the guns. Turning around to look for the squadron, which was no-where in sight, he found a soldier leading the highest horse he ever saw before or since, and ordered a halt. Upon being asked what command he belonged to, the soldier answered, "Texas Battery." The orderly was directed to take charge of this prisoner, when a horseman came back from the led horses and demanded what was the matter but without waiting for a quick reply to the use of particular forms and words. fired at the staff officer, who quick as | In reference to this, the study of dialects thought, drew his revolver and returned ! the fire with two shots. His antagonist called out, "Don't shoot!" and, driving his spurs into his horse disappeared in the gloom. Satisfied that any closer observation of the enemy was not conducive to health, our friend rode back, and upon passing the first abandoned piece of artillery saw Bayard in the midst advancing with his squadron at a walk and called out to him to come on to the guns. Bayard rode up and said, "You just spoke in time. I thought you were a Reb and would have shot you in another moment." "Did you not hear me call you to come on?" "No." These

Reporting the discovery of the guns to General Wilson, the staff officer asked for the Fourth Cavalry to move up and dismount around the guns, which was at once accomplished, and advancing in skirmish line the woods were cleared, and the guns, which the enemy had vainly attempted to disable by cut-ting the spokes, were drawn off across the bridge, by which time darkness closed in and down came the pouring rain again on an uncomfortable but glorious bivouac.

words were scarcely spoken when the

whole segment of the woods was lighted

General McClellan's Last Magazine Article.

Mr. William C. Prime, who is General McClellan's literary executor, writes the introduction to General McClellan's paper in the May Century, and says in part: "After Gen. McClellan had written the article on the Peninsular Campaign (published in the Century for May, 1885), he was requested to write an account of the battle of Antietam, which he promised to do at his leisure. He had kept the promise in mind, and as occasion served had sketched introductory portions of the proposed article. In the morning after his sudden death, these manuscript pages were found on his table, with some others freshly written, possibly on the previous day or evening. There was also an unsealed note to one of the editors (in reply to one he had received), in which he said that he would at once proceed with the article and finish it.

"It was his custom in writing for the press to make a rapid but complete sketch, often abbreviating words and blanks for matter to be copied from documents, then to rewrite the entire article for publication. It would seem that in this case he had first in his mind the consideration stated in the second paragraph of the article, and had given his attention to the history of the army, from the close of the Seven Days' battles to the advance from Washington toward South Mountain and Antietam. There was no manuscript relating to later events. He had commenced what appears to be his final copy of this first portion of the article, but had completed only about three pages of foolscap, which extend in the print below to a place indicated.

"It is an interesting fact that in this final copy the paragraph commencing with the words 'So long as life lasts' was apparently the last written, being on a separate page and indicated by a letter A for insertion where it stands. This tribute of admiration for the army which loved him as be loved them was among the last thoughts, if it was not the very last, which his pen committed to paper.

MCCLELLAN'S LAST WORDS TO HIS COM-RADES IM ARMS.

"So long as life lasts the survivors of those glorious days will remember with quickened pulse the attitude of that army when it reached the goal for which it had striven with such transcendant heroism. Exhausted, depleted in numbers, bleeding at ever pore, but still proud and defiant, and strong in the consciousness of a great feat of arms heroically accomplished, it stood ready to renew the struggle with undiminished ardor whenever its commander should give the word. It was one of those magnificent episodes which dignify a nation's history and are fit subjects for the grandest efforts of the poet and the painter."

Languages and the "Survival of the Fittest."

I come now to speak of the struggle for existence which is constantly going on between languages geographically near to one another and between different dialects of the same language. Un-less one of the idioms is specially favored in the struggle by political circumstances, it is evident that the one which is most advanced in evolution will gain upon those which are less advanced: this fact can be established by many examples. Thus, in the territory which is now France, Latin, introduced into Gaul by a relatively small number of persons, shortly surpassed the Celtic dialects. The French language is wholly Latin, having retained from the Celtic only a few recollections in its vocabulary; but, when the Germans established themselves in a large part of Gaul, instead of giving their language to the conquered population, they abandoned it in the end and adopted the neo-Latin, which afterward became French, and the French language is no more German caused the disappearance of a considerable number of idioms. Languages which come into conflict are like groups of animals that have to struggle with gain upon their competitors, or resign themselves to disappear before them. velopment, the best-armed races finally prevail over those which are less favored, so languages which are best served by their own aptitudes and by external circumstances prevail over those whose evolutive force is less considerable, and over those which historical conditions have less well prepared for the combat. In France, the French, the ancient langue d'oil gradually supplanted the langue d'oc, the Corsican, the Breton, the Flemish, and the Basque. In the British Islands, English eclipsed the Celtic languages, Irish, Scotch, Manx, and Gaelic, and will shortly have supplanted the Cornish. German has overcome a number of Slavic idioms.

Another kind of selection is going on within the language itself with reference be regarded as degenerate conditions of literary languages. These languages are simply fortunate dialects, whose rival dialects have been less favored. We are constantly meeting in dialects forms and words which their sister literary languages have not preserved; and this fact gives dialects an import-ant place in the study of the natural history of languages.—From "The Evolution of Language," by M. A. Hovelacque in Popular Science Monthly.

As Wise as a Serpent. Cora Pearl in her memoirs does not

even allude to one of the strangest incidents in her career. The story is as fol-lows: It was in 1869, when the empire was still in the golden fullness of its splendor. Mme. Cora was seated one evening in her box at the opera on the occasion of one of the first masked balls of the season. A person closely masked and enveloped from head to foot in an ample black domino entered her box and requested the favor of a few min-utes' conversation with her. "Madame," he began, without any circumlocution, "do you want to gain \$4,000?" "The sum is not to be disdained, sir," was her reply. "What must I do to obtain it?" "A very simple action. Do you see that gentleman leaning against one of the pillars of the proscenium on the other side of the house, and wearing a white gardenia in his buttonhole?" "Of course I do. I know him very well by sight. It is the Duke——." "Never mind his name. All was how to do not have to do." mind his name. All you have to do is to go up to him and present him with this box," and the unknown drew from beneath his domino a beautiful little bonbonniere in pink satin. "The \$4,-000 shall be placed in your hands the moment you leave the Opera House." Now, Mme. Cora, without possessing the innocence of doves, is not exactly devoid of the wisdom of serpents. She took the box and went straight to the police station of the Opera House, and deposited in the hands of the superin-endent thereof the mysterious casket. Part of its contents were analyzed, and the tempting-looking bonbons were found to be largely composed of a viru-lent poison. The adventure made a great noise at the time, but the family of the intended victim, who was the heir to one of the greatest titles in France, caused the whole matter to be hushed up. So the true secret of the mystery was never divulged, and to this day no one knows whether vengeance or cupidity or rivalry in love was at the bottom of that very singular affair.—Paris Cor.

An interesting experiment in agriculture is about to be tried on the Duke of Portland's Nottinghamshire estates. His Grace has let a farm of 480 acres, at Gringley Carr, to a company of six agricultural laborers. They are allowed to take the farm as it stands, without paying valuation or tenant right. The Duke also finds them stock, implements, horses, etc., charging them a low rate of interest on the whole.

N. Y., World.

Only Half Alive!

There are hosts of men and woman, who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgety and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of a year enough drugs to stock an apothecary's shop of moderate dimensions. This, of course, defeats in-tead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling, uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the Bon to blush unseen-Colored ladies.

Chionanthus Compound. Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

The man who can write love letters without making an ass of himself has kept the matter very quiet.

An Important Discovery.

The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a trial bottle free, at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Put it around a horse's waist and it is called "circingle;" put it round a girl's waist and it is a "belt." What is it?

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr Geo V Willing, of Manchester, Mich. writes: My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of tests monials attes their great curative powers. Only 50 cents t bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Flattery used to be called "soft soap," now it is called "taffy." The style was changed because the lye was so plainly the former

Protection from Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly in curing all forms of malarial diseases than calomel or quinine without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. Take the Regulator and it will keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in perfect order, and you will never have an experimental knowledge of the meaning of the word malaria.

"I should have no objections," said a hen-pecked husband, ato my wife having the last word, if I could only be assured that it would be the very last."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Mar23,83,1y

"What are the last teeth that come?" asked a teacher of her class in physiology. "False teeth, mum," repled a boy who had just woke up on the back seat.

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City.

Tobogganing in Canada is an extremely popular sport with back-sliding bankers from the United States. The easy downhill glide has for them a peculiar charm.

-J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two botiles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also

"I want the music of the 'Mikado,' said a little boy entering a Broadway music store. "For singing, or the piano?" I don't want it for either, I want it for my sister."

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures

REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavition, N. Y., says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be

placed in every family. Sold by druggists. WILLIS L. CULVER, of Pavilion, N. Y., says that Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir cured him of a long standing Throat and Lung trouble. Sold by druggists.

REV W. F. REQUA, Baptist Church, Aurora, Ili., says that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine is a household remedy and that no family should be without it. Sold by drug-

CONFINED TO THE BED FOUR MONTHS, and almost blind, and cured by one box of Gilmore's Neuralgia Cure. Sold by druggists. E. E. CARR, of Daggetts Mills, Pa., says he saved the life of his child with

croup by using Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

LADIES, is his and health worth preserving? If you think so, use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN, for Coughs and Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Hoarseness, Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir, Sold

REV. E J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival.

sold by druggists. IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by

WE WARRANT Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir to relieve the Asthma in one minute. Sold by druggists.

"Yes, my son," said Brother Talmage, there may be roller skates in heaven, but the floors will be padded and the music will never go out to wet its

Don't Look Like a Wreck.

"When a man is going down hill everybody is ready to give him a kick." Yes, that is so. It is sad, but natural. Why, many a man and woman, seeking employment, would have got it if their hair had not been so thin and gray. One bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam is then the best investment. It stops falling hair, promotes new growth, and restores color. Clean, highly perfumed, not a dye. A great improvement over any similar preparation, and sold at the low price of 50,

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains. In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

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Barr's Mills	6 32	3 09	640	12 10pm			
Justus Navarre	6 40	3 17	6 48	12 25			
Navarre	*6 45	*3 22	6 55	12 40pm			
Massillon	7 00	8 37	7 10	1 00			
<u>Pauls </u>	*7 12	3 20		150			
CFulton	7 21	3 58		2 10			
Warwick	7 30	4 06		2 30			
Easton	7 42	4 17	,	8 00			
Sterling	7 55	4 32		3 35			
Seville	8 03	4 40		3 55			
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ar Grafton	8 55	5 30		7 00			
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Cleveland...... 10 00am 6 35 10 30am le Grafton..... 7 05 pm !.....pm All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

A milliner exhibits a bonnet trimmed with artificial bananas. Haven't bananas contributed to the fall of enough men without being admitted to this new avenue of mischief.

The Three Outlets of disease are the bowels, the skin and the kidneys. Regulate their action with the best purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East, Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elvria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.
(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.
(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.
(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.
(6) At Dover with M. & C. R'y, for Steubenville, Cosnocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

Gen'l Freight & Ticket Ag. nt.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Mauager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA. In effect January 18, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.				
AND EAST.	No. 5.	NO. /.	No. 9.	NO. 1.
	A M.	P M.	P. R.	A. M.
Toledo Ly	7 45	12 39	5 (0)	1
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Clyde	9.23	2 03	6 93	
Bellevue	9 88	2.18	8 47	
Monroeville	9 67	2 82	7 03	1 8
Norwalk Ar	10 13	8 (0)	7 20	is
"	10 13	8 00	7 20	īš
Clarksfield				
Brighton	1			
Wellington	11 03	3 52	9 00	2 3
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OrrvilleAr	12 20	5 10		
••Lv	12 30.			
Massillon	1 20			
Navarre	1 95	6.05		
Valley Junction	2 10	6 50		
New Cumbertand	$\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{5}{25}$	7 05 7 20	7 50	
Sherrodsville	9 40	7 20	8 30	8 3
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Valley Junction Ly				
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Cambridge		******	9 45	
MariettaAr	7 20		12 50	12.5

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	MariettaLv	6 20	2 30		
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l	Newcomerstown	9.48	6 20		
7	Canal Dover	10-28	6 55		
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No. 29, No. 27, Norwalk & Huron, (No. 26, No. 28, A. M. 11 40 Ar....Huron ...Lv 6 25 2 15 11 25 ...Fries Landing 6 58 2 28 11 10 ...Mian 6 52 2 15 10 45 Lv...Norwalk ...Ar 7 15 3 10 *Daily. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstewn, connecting with the Pennsyl-vania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta. and Bowerstown, and Akron, Youngstown and Pattsburgh.

Chicage, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh. IALL, M. D. WOODFORD, JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.

TAKE TIPE

MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE. The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Rall-roads for all points South and Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Pulace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinuati, Indian-

Akron, Columbus, Vancoure, apolis and St. Louis.
Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair manifest the seats of the New And Elegant Pullman Reclining Columbus

Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superrofacilities or kinety comfort to its natrons Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE, Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect Janu ary 3, 1886.

GOING SOUTH, No. | No. | No. | No. | 1. | 27. | 3. No. No. No. 2. 28. 4. STATIONS.

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Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east,

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,

Gan'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

Depart.

TIME TABLE. P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect March, 1885. Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows. CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

No. 1,

4, 10,

Fast Line, † 3 52 a. m.
Chicago Express, † 10 24 * † 1 55 p. m.
Mail Express, † 5 18 * (
Local Accomodation † 7 26 a. m. GOING EAST Day Express, \$\frac{1}{2} 249 a. m
Mail Express, \$\frac{1}{1} 12 p. m.
Fast Line, \$\frac{1}{2} 0.7 a. m.
Local Accommodation \$\frac{1}{6} 25 a.m. No. 8, 6,

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; castbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisbugh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New

York.

For time tables, rates of fare through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio. Daily except Sunday, except Monday, † Daily

Manager. PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. JAMES MCCREA,

Groceries.

Albright & Co' CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries, Provisions,

Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen Always ready to supply your wants.

PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN,

WE HAVE EVERYTHING All we ask is a trial,

Fruits, Oysters,

Etc., in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRICHT & CO'S. 25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

A. KELLER'S

LIVER

SALE STABLES.



Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Readsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours. A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME.

Jewelry Watches

New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

COLEMAN'S

JewelryStore

No. 5 Erie Street,

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union. Jos. Coleman.

WM. M'CLYMONDS

German Deposit Bank, PARK HOTEL BLOCK,

MASSILLON, O.,

Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.

Collections made in all the towns and cities of

with a flash of musketry, and the bullets glanced from the guns and tore up the ground at their feet, driving the few men back to the bridge.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

the United States. NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GOVERNOR FORAKER is Ohio's coming

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

THE phrase "revolutionary tactics" is a chestnut.

THE Ohio Legislature is Republican. He laughs best who laughs

Our own Mr. Cole wishes to see the Attorney General's salary raised by fees, and has introduced a bill for the purpose. MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY is

everywhere being commended for his timely address to the Knights of use of the boycott. IT speaks very well for the credit

of a town when a strange firm, with in waterworks, expecting soon to invest over \$125,000 more.

A good many thoughful business men felt, last Saturday, that an unnecessary number of fakirs were selling poor goods for double prices, that ought to have been sold by our own merchants.

Two Massillon men have presided over the State Senate within six months. Senator Conrad was elected President pro tem. on Monday in place of the cowardly runaway O'Neil. Massillon is always ready in any emergency.

The Republicans having a majority on the Cincinnati fraud investigating committee, of course reported more frauds on the Democrats than the minority could report on Republi cans.—Elyria Constitution.

The committee was made up of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats as you probably did not

A Cureago man thus describes Anarchist Parsons in the Inter Ocean:

"I have frequently met and conversed with Parsons. He is not ignorant man of low instincts, but an exceedingly cunning and adroit reasoner. At the same time he is plausible and pleasant. Being a printer he has the trained cynicism of that craft along with the wide scope of cursory knowledge of the world which the life of a compositor gives. Meet Parsons in a railroad car and he would win you with the breadth of his observations.

It was the same impression he made here. Those who became acquainted with him felt that he was not such a bad man after all, but broad and human in his views, and it was not until he had gone that sober second second thought threw that feeling off.

THE opinion of Judge Geddes, a Democratic Congressman, published in the Democratic Plain Dealer in the Ohio Senatorial question is very gratifying.

"Judge Geddes has given Republican as much elation to-day by expression of opinion that less than a quorum, when attention is not called to it, can do valid legislative business. He cited the fact that the House was without a quorum here to-day but passed bills, all the time begging members not to raise the point. He thinks the Columbus matter will get into the courts. His censure of the Senators for leaving was scarcely repressed. Upon the absentees he places the stigma of be ing the first revolutionists. Leaving one man only to guard the Democratic interests was a mistake. Had all remained an independent Senate could have been organized, as the Democrats had all the machinery. Judge E. B. Taylor's opinion is the keynote adopted by all the Republicans. His point is the same, that failing to raise the point of no quorum estops one from doing so after the announcement of the result.

Is an editorial headed "The President's Disappointment," the Advertiser, the leading Mugwump journal of Boston, gives expression to the following plaint:

"It is intimated from Washington that the President is becoming dissatisfied with the attitude of the independents toward his administration, and one or two incidents of recent criticism from independent sources are cited as having caused disappointment and some displeasure at the White House. It would seem that the President should not let his not unnatural irritation reated by leading men and news- facturers in town to-day.

papers of his own party be accompanied by irritation toward his least exacting friends, for such the independents must be esteemed. They have asked little more of him than a reasonable fidelity to his own professions and pledges, and if there are signs that they are beginning to A New Knights of Pythias Lodge doubt whether he is as firm in this regard as they had expected, he ought, before blaming them, to consider whether the fault is not on his part. The independents were not men without opinions for which they were willing to give a reason. The President certainly could not have supposed that when they voted for him they expected him to follow the precedents in administration of former Presidents. They accepted him as a reformer, and not a reformer before election and by profession merely, but a sturdy reformer on principle. They expected that he would, if elected, make some mistakes no doubt, but they expected also a tendency on the whole toward the retention in office of men who were not of the sort since named offensive partisans, and that the President would remain Labor, deprecating the wholesale firm in his retention of such men against partisan pressure to get them ont. In the face of what has taken place it is not strange that the patience of the independents is beginning almost no hesitation, invests \$80,000 to be strained. Over the country, in every State, there are instances of the appointment of the least reputaable of several candidates for office aganist the remonstrance of upright and distinguished men of the President's own party, to say nothing of the throwing to the winds, immediately after the reappointment of Postmaster Pearson of New York, of the principle that officials who had not been partisans were to remain in office on good behavior. If he shows so slight a regard for the professions upon which they based their support, what reason has the President for blaming the independents for their growing distrust of the methods which the administration pursues in making selections for office?

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of the Week.

If Mr. Deaber does not move his works to Canton it will not be because the town has not tried all its arts upon him. The poor man was feasted, serenaded, and worshipped while in the town and was not fairly out before the Repository printed his portrait and a pieture of his shop. Then Mr. Deuber wanted to see his Canton friends at Newport, so they took the next train, and rosy accounts of their treatment and Bryan; Canton No. 22, of Toledo; Canton the magnitude of the factory have been appearing ever since. They seem to think that the town stands a very good chance, but Mansfield with her trunk lines and many express companies keeps them in a ferment.

The Valley Railroad has built a switch to Turkeyloot Lake and has made every preparation for a heavy business, destroying the place, of course, as a camping resort. It was the last resort about here to give up to the inroads of civilization and its friends had hoped that it might be spared in its wild state, but now a railroad has got it, and its character will be changed.

It is a piece of audacity in the company to open it under the common and unsuggestive name of Cottage Grove Lake. It is bad enough that the pretty place must be made a resort for the crowds sure to be attracted by railroad excursions, but that the very name of the lake, by which it has be known to many Massillon and Akron people who have there escaped the restraints of ev ery day life, years and years before the Valley Railroad was built, should be changed at the whim of a corporation is

Michael Adler, Superintendent of the 'anton bridge shops, died on Friday afternoon very suddenly, of congestive apoplexy. The funeral on Sunday was the largest seen in Canton for years, nearly all the secret orders taking part. Mr. Adler was quite well known in Massillon, and a large number of persons attended the services.

The following true bills have been returned by the grand jury:

James Haag and Erwine Shriver, burglary; Zebulon C. Brown, keeping open on Sunday; Erwin Shriver, burglary and larreny; John Hudson and Minnie Hudson, Massillon, keeping house of ill fame; Eli Lloyd and Joseph Boylan, assault and battery.

The case of Henry Ziegler, charged with the murder of James Cooper, at Massillon, a number of years ago, was continued until the next term of court, owing to the non-appearance of wit-

The case of George Strifuss, of this ity, against the Ft, Wayne Company for damages for the loss of a leg, came up before Judge Day last week. The jury awarded a verdict of \$5,000.

The following Massillon real estate transfers have been recorded: Baltzer Seifert to Ferdinand Heisner

part of lot 780, Massillon, \$875. John G. Budd to Wm. H. Kryer, lot 1142, Massillon, \$450.

Frank Dane to Charles Dane, part of lot 185, Massillon, \$1,000.

Joseph Tommer to Albrecht A. Young, lots 1307 and 1311, Massillon, \$267. Gottfried Danner to Caroline Lentz,

lot 5, Massillon, \$300. Caroline Lentz to Margaret Gilts, the sime for the same.

Evan Coslet to John Myers, 2 acres in section 6, Perry township, \$1.345. Joseph Tonner has transferred to Albrecht & Young lots 1309 and 1311 in the Third ward of Massillon for \$267. The Repository takes pleasure in publishing this. The "man" must envy Mr.

There is a man in town trying to induce some of our manufacturers to locate in Findley, O. The inducement ofagainst the way in which he has been He is making the rounds of the manufered is the free use of their natural gas.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

List of Cantons of Patriarchs Militant Composing the Ohio Battalions. Other Lodge News.

and by supper time the Page and Esremaining candidates. Their work was very fine, and it would be difficult to find another team in the State to equal them. The visiting knights were banqueted at the hotel by their Orrville brethren. The members from Massillon lodge all speak very highly of the royal manner in which they were treated. The new lodge starts out thirty-two strong, twenty-eight by initiation and four by card, and has plenty of good material. The well-wishes of her sister lodges accompany her in her future growth and pros-

The battalions of the Patriarchs Mili-

First Battalion-Canton No. 12, of Pi-No. 24, of Lima, Major James R. George, commanding. Second Battalion—Canton No. 8, of Troy; Canton No. 16, of Dayton; Canton No. 23, of Wilmington; Canton No. 28, of Lebanon, Major C. A. Shaffer, commanding. Third Battalion—Canton No. 8, of Cincinnati; Canton No. 17, of Ripley; Canton No. 30, of Cincinnati, Major Warner, commanding. First Independent Battalion Lieutenant. Canton No. 32, of Akron; Canton No. 33, of Cleveland. Second Independent Battalion—Canton No. 14, of Toledo; Canton No. 15, of Toledo; Canton No. 18, of of Findlay; Canton No. 34, of Bellevue.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Ohio, convenes this year at Akron, Tuesday. May 18. Besides the usual business to transact there will be initiations in the degrees of three of the different branches of the Order, as follows: Tuesday evening in the Rebecca degree; Wednesday evening, the Initiatory degree in the German tongue, and the First, Second and Third degrees in English; Friday evening in all the Encampment degrees. All members in good standing in the different bodies will be admitted during the cere-monies of initiation. If the Grand Lodge sees fit to grant a charter, there will be a new lodge instituted in Akron on Satureay evening, making the fifth Odd Fellow lodge in that city.

LODGE NOTES.

building a \$7,000 block.

The Degree staff of Sippo lodge will work in the Second degree Monday There is considerable work ahead for

O. F., have been added to the Akron district, which will give the District two representatives to the Grand Encamp-

Daniel Ritter Camp, S. of V., mustered

Perry Lodge, K. of P., initiated two candidates last evening. The Grand Lodge of Ohio will meet in Youngstown next Tuesday. Representative Baltzly will attend and also a number of other knights.

At a meeting of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly Wednesday night, it was decided to admit delegates from the Navarre lodge of Knights of Labor, who petitioned for the privilege. At the same time strong resolutions were passed, condemning the recent Chicago

The trustees of Sippo Lodge No. 48, I.O. O. F., have succeeded in leasing from the Hon. John G. Warwick, for twenty years, the third story of the two new buildings being erected by him on North Erie street. The space has been divided in accordance with the wishes of the trustees in the following manner; Main hall, 40x45; dining room, 20x40; property room, 20x30; kitchen, 14x20; ante rooms, reception room and cloak rooms, all of which will be connected by folding doors. The hall will be heated entirely by steam and will be one of the best arranged in the State for performing the work peculiar to this Order. The rooms will be completed about December 15, when the lodges will at once take possession. Eight years ago hey moved into the new rooms now occupied, on the corner of Main and Mill. but the membership has increased so

News of Interest to the Members

Instituted at Orrville Last Tuesday.

Monday evening thirty-two members of Perry Lodge, K. of P., went to Orrville to witness and assist in the institution of a Knights of Pythias lodge. The ceremonies of instituting the lodge were under the direct supervision of the Wooster knights, a member of Morgen Stern lodge, holding the commission of Deputy Grand Chancellor. There were delegations of Knights present from each of the two lodges in Akron and Wooster, Doylestown, Sterling, Canton, Cleveland, and our own city, numbering in all about two hundred visitors. The ceremonies were commenced at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon squire Ranks had been conferred on all the members. After supper the Knight's rank was conferred on all but three of the candidates in the old work. The team of McPherson lodge, of Akron, closed the ceremonies of the evening by working the Amplified third on the

tant throughout the State are organized

qua; Canton No. 20, of Sidney; Canton No. 24, of Lima, Major James R. George. First Independent Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Aaron Wagoner, commanding-Canton No. 3, of Akron; Canton No. 4, of Akron; Canton No. 11, of Salem; Canton No. 19, of Cleveland; Canton No. 27, of Massillon; Canton No. 29, of Cleveland; No. 26, of Bowling Green; Canton No. 31,

The Odd Fellows of Doylstown are

the Massillon Commandery of Knights Templar. Doylestown and Massillon Camps, I. O.

ment instead of one.—Akron Beacon.

in a couple of recruits last Friday evening. Captain C. E. Tinkler and Representative John Kay went to Zanesville on Monday to attend the State meeting.

rapidly the last few years that their quarters are too small.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets, New Seersuckers and Ginghams, White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES.

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

Save Money

By dealing with us.

20 East Main St.

ATKINS BROS. MASSILLON, O.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over too per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$600 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninery days and fail to clear at least \$750 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over \$125 a month, and that one of our agents took-eighteen orders in one day. Our large deover \$125 a month, and that one of our agent:

sook-eighteen orders in one day. Our large de
criptive circulars explain our offer fully, and
these we wish to send to everyone out of em
blowment who will send us three one cen
stamps for postage. Send at once and secure
the agency in time for the boom, and go to work
the terms ramed in overstraying to fire on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING Co., 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, at their next session, to be held the first Monday of June, 1886, praving for the establishment of a county road along the following described route in said county, to wit: Beginning at a point on the road leading from Massillon to Richville, in said county, where said road crosses the line dividing sections sixteen and twenty-one Richville, in said county, where said road crosses the line dividing sections sixteen and twenty-one in Perry township, said county; thence running west along the line dividing said sections; thence extended also west along the line dividing sections twenty and seventeen, said t wnship, to South Eric street, known as the road from Massillon to Navarre, Ohio.

May 5th, 1886.

46-44.

Teachers' Examination.

An Examination of Teachers will be held it the High School room on Friday afternoon and Saturday, May 14 and 15, 1886. The examination in the afternoon will begin at half-past 1 o'clock

in the afternoon will begin at half-past 1 o'clock and in the morning at 9.

Applicants will be examined in Reading, Writing, Otthography, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, U. S. History, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. Teachers whose certificates expire in June, and all who wish to scenare positions in the Massillon Umon School for the ensuing year should be present at this examination.

E. A. JONES,

Clerk of the Board of Examiners.

Attachment.

Remi Clements, Robert H Folger, Justice of the Peace, Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio. vs. Melville Yost, On the ith day of May, A. D. 1886, the Justice issued an order of attachment in the above aution for (\$6 to) six dolbus and ninety-five cents. Perry Township, May 5th, 1886.

16 t3 REWI CLEMENTS.

Notice of Appointment. Estate of Gustavus P. Reed, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Gustavus P. Reed, late of Stark county, Dated this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886, 46-43 JAMES H. HUNT,

Knapp & Dillon,

(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,) Practical Plumbers

GAS and STEAM FITTERS.

Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods

and all kinds of

Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.

16 NORTH ERIE STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

Wm. BOWMAN

ROOFING,

Tin and Slate

Spouting,

And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron. Estate of Kent Jarvis. All Work Warranted. Shop on North Erie Street,

Near Warwick & Justus' ffice.

WM. BOWMAN.

PROPOSALS

For Street Lighting. Proposals will be received by the City Clerk up to three o'clock p m. of May 26, 1886, for the

Lighting of the City of Massillon, Ohio, with Electric Light. The number of Lights required—sixty—to be of 2,000 Candle Power, to burn eight hours all dark nights, for the term of three years with privilege of ten years. Also to furnish Incandescent Light for all city offices, to burn all night. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The city will also require a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the cuntract. the contract.

HENRY F. OEHLER,

H. F. OEHLER'S

Call

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price | House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to. 14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn.

---Administrator of the---

Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a ong list of city property, etc., con-

Fine Business Property. Well Located Residence Pro-

perty. And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

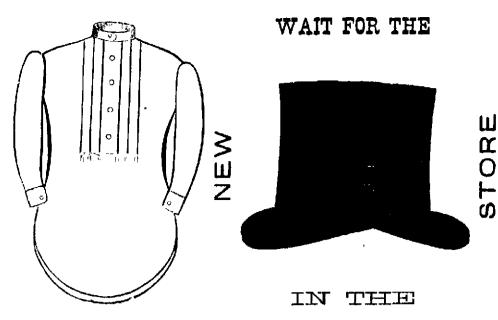
All for sale on the most Reasoable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.

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NEWSPAPERANCHIVE®_



OLD REED ROOM,

About April 1st.

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

H. C. BROWN, - - Administrator

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block. Terms of Subscription:

Job Printing.

Our facilities for doing Job Work are complete We have three steam presses and all the new styles of Type. We shall keep up to the art by constantly increasing our stock, and shall at all times be ready to execute anything from a visiting card to a mammoth poster, at short notice and at fair prices.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

OLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Frie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly necupied by R. H. Folger.

A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Eric

OBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Other second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Frie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attenton to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the Adjaining country. nd the adjoining countres.

BANKS.

WION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eric street, Massilion, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres ident: C. Steese Cashier

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

ETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesate Cigar dealer. Factory corner Eric and Tre-

DHIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room to 59 West Main street.

DRUCCISTS.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, ilks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosicry, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Ilman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8

FURNITURE.

Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

D ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-

ouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street. LBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provis-A ion Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie treets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

PR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohlo. Office hours, 7 to 8 s. m., 1 to 8 and to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Eric Street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

ENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-ING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Staves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Eric street.

R USSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Trac-tion Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith fron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-tures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bot-

Massillon iron bridge company Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

SOCIETIES. MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hali, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'v.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly,

Sec'y.

Massinor Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in
Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month.
John A. Shocmaker, Recorder ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas, Higginhotham, Sec'y. evening. Chas. Higgilinotham, Sec y.
Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (Gernan) meets every
Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner
of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec y.
Earcka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and
third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall,

corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No. 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN. Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R. Hart Post No. 184 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month. John Ellis, Adj't.

S. OF V. Daniel Ritter Camp No. 21 meet every first and

third Friday of each month in K. P. hall. Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't. DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The Massillon Daughters of Veterans meet in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Saturday after-noons of each month. Miss Daisy Roof, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Sat-urdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION. Massilon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y. CHRISTIAN CHURCH-Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 101/2 a. m., and 71/4 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS. Mayor-Josiah Frantz.

Clerk—Jos, R. White. Solicitor—E. G. Willison. Marshal—Adam Wendling. Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Charles E. Jarvis; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Henry F. Ochler, Sd Ward, H. A. Williams, Eli B. Lieghley; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, Thomas L. Volkmor, Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Paul Kirchhofer.

TOWNSHIP. Trustees-Louis Zellers, Andrew Smith and

Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.

Treasurer—Martin Schafer. Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, W. , S. Rogers, and R. H. Folger.

Massillon Railroad Time. P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST.	
R. R. Time.	City Time.
3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 44
1 55 р. м.	2 30 P. M.
5 18 ''	5 53 4
ocal Freight, 706 "	7 41 44
GOING EAST.	
1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
12 00 и. Night	12 35 "
249 л. м.	3 24 P. M.
9 07 A. M.	9 42 A.M.
cal Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "
C. L. & W. R. R.	
New standard, 90th Meridi	an time.

Going North. Going South. 1:00 A. m.

W. & L. E. R. R. Going South. Going North. No. 5...... 1:20 p. m. No. 4...... 8:12 a. m 7....... 5:50 a. m. 6..... 12:30 p. m 9...... 6:40 p. m. 8.... 8:35 p. m.

LATEST NEWS.

Kansas City, Mo., Visited by a Cloudburst and Tornado Dealing Death and Destruction.

Thirty-Two Lives Lost, the Court House Wrecked and a Span of the Railroad Bridge Blown Away.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12 .- About 11 o'clock yesterday morning this city was struck by a territic hurricane, which lasted for an hour. The rain poured down in torrents and the wind howled and screeched as it madly swept signs, awnings, chimneys, fences and insecure buildings from its path. People hastily deserted the streets to seek shelter from the mass of flying debris that filled the air. Many who were slow in getting to places of safety were thrown down or swept along by the force of the wind. Dense black clouds hung over the city and made the darkness almost impenetrable. Carriages, wagons and other vehicles were overturned in the streets, and horses dashed hither and thither in their fright. Many people sought their cellars, and expected every moment to be buried beneath the ruins of their homes or stores. As soon as the storm abated sufficiently to enable the people to venture out on the streets the terrible havoc created by the storm became apparent, and measures were taken to remove the dead, care for the wounded and to rescue those who were buried under the rums of fallen buildings. The Lathrop School, situated at the

southeast corner of Eighth and May streets, was the scene of the greatest horror. The building was blown to the ground, entombing a hundred helpless conldren. Of this number seventeen were taken out dead, eight will die, and a score are wounded. The Herr factory collapsed. Nine of its employes were killed and six are fatally injured. Four persons were killed at Smith & Moffate's spice factory, and two deaths occurred at the old Court

The space between the clouds and the earth presented an almost perfectly white appearance, made by the rain blown in every imaginable direction by the wind as the storm advanced. It swept every small object away from its path. These filled the air and fell to the ground only to be lifted again and to be carried to a still greater distance. Many people in the city, not aware of the seriousness of the storm, were caught in it and lifted bodily from their feet. Many were hurled fifteen or twenty feet away, receiving terrible bruises. In the suburbs of the city a large number of frame houses were blown down and the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

The Second street Court House always was noted for its insecurity, and standing at the top of the incline the full force of the wind fell upon it with terrific effect. Two stories of it were blown down in an instant and then the walls collapsed. This neighborhood was absolutely wrecked by the storm.

None of the prisoners in the Court House were injured. At 42 o'clock, during the heaviest part of the great storm, the factory of Thomas Herr, 110 West Third street, was completely destroyed. It was soon found that twenty-five employes, male and female, wite missing, and search was immediately begin. By I o'clock five dead bodies and lifteen dving and wounded people had been removed from the ruins, leaving five still missing.

But the most appalling work of the storm was at the Lathrop School. morning the building was crowded with children, many or whom went nearly frantic with grief over the appalling darkness and the stillness which preceded the tempest. The winds swept midway across Broadway from the west, and seemed to concentrate its force in a descent upon the tower, which yielded with a crash, and, carrying down the heavy bell, plunged through the intervening floors to the basement. The wing was comparatively uninjured, and the scholars in it were not hurt. In the main building, however, the effect was awful. The falling floors precipitated the terrified children to the basement, where masses of bricks and beams crushed them to the ground and buried them from view. Persons near, hearing the crash, made their way as best they could against the beating storm to the scene, and the work of rescuing was undertaken by eager hands. Owing to the prevailing excitement the first work was not very effective, but the fire department and police soon arrived and an organized search was commenced. The dead and wounded were taken out as quickly as possible and carried to the auditorium adjoining, which was turned into a

hospital. Here the parents and friends of the little ones soon gathered, each searching for his or her own, and uttering heartrending cries as they recognized in the maimed and bleeding forms those whom they loved. Among the first taken out several were dead, and one or two mangled almost beyond recognition, their clothing torn and their bodies covered with dust and mortar, the deathly pallor of the skin showing in painful contrast against grime and blood stain.

Many heroic scenes were enacted during the rescue of the wounded children, some of whom seemed to have greater control than their elders. One little girl, half buried in the debris. over whom rescuers were busy, begged them to leave her and help a boy beside her, because, she said, he was only 5 years old. The scenes in the natatorium as the little ones were brought in and laid upon improvised cots, the dead placed together upon one side. were pitiful beyond expression.

The Lathrop School Building has long been considered unsafe and it was twice condemned, but, notwithstanding this fact, it still was used for school purposes. The Court House was also thought to be insecure, and to-day's disaster proves that the suspicion was well founded. The storm was not in any sense a cyclone, and was nothing like the tornado that visited Kansas City three years ago, either in its severity or the amount of damage done. The only loss of life, so far as known, occurred at the places above named, but the full extent of the disaster will not be known before to-morrow. One span of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad bridge across the Missouri was blown into the river, blocking the en-

trance to this city of trams on the

Hannibal & St. Joseph. Rock Island, Wabash, and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs roads. The fury of the hurricane was confined to the north end of the city, with the exception of the Lathrop School House on Eighth

Indianapolis, May 12.—The night switchmen of nearly all the railroads centering here refused to work last night. The only road intact at midnight was the Indiana, Bloomington and Western. The yards are two miles from the Union depot, and a large crowd of strikers started to persuade the switchmen there to join them. The day men all continued work, but it is not known now what they have decided to do to-morrow. The late passenger trains all left on time tonight, the switching being done by conductors and train-men. The most serious feature is the Belt men quitting, which they did to-night. This stops the transfer of freight around the city. The entire trouble was inaugurated at the Vandalia yards. William Williams, a switchman, on going to work was informed by the Vandalia foreman that his services would no longer be required. Upon inquiring for a reason he was told that Charles Lee, an ex-St. Louis switchman, who had done the company a service during the recent strike there, had been sent to Indianapolis to work for the company. To make room for him Williams was discharged. The other night switchmen, nine in number, decline to work with a "seab" in the yard and upon so remarking to the yardmaster. were told that they could quit. This they did, and to-night have succeeded in persuading every switchman in town join them. The majority of the strikers are Knights of Labor, but the strike is made upon the decision of the men as individuals, not as members of that order. The Vandalia has ex-perienced no difficulty as yet because of the strike, the day men not having as yet participated. At 1 o'clock there were rumors that a freight train was stopped by the strikers on the Vincennes road, beyond the river. No injury of any kind was done.

At a late hour the switchmen in the Indiana, Bloomington and Western yards joined the strikers. About sixty-five men are actively participating in the movement. The yard-masters claim that business will not be seriously embarrassed.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The twenty-three wounded officers at the county hospital, the majority of whom are victims of the bomb explosion, are all out of danger, and owing to the prompt surgical aid and good attention they received, will recover, for Dr. Murphy, the physician in charge of the hospital says that he no longer fears that any of the officers will die. True, poor Officers Jacob Hansen and Lawrence Murphy will have to go through the remaining years of their lives cripples, the first minus a leg and the other a foot, but the brave fellows accept their situation without a murmur, and are only thankful that the cruel bomb did not tear them to pieces, so close were they to it. Officer Redden, who had one of his legs badly lacera: ed—in fact, split from above the instep nearly to the knee-cap, is also doing well, although he is suffering from a high fever. It was thought at first that the limb would have to be amputated, but the physicians have managed to save it. Redden, however, is suffering great pain from his injured limb, and it is not altogether certain that bloodpoisoning has not set in, in which case his condition may assume in the next twenty-four hours a very grave turn,

hoping for the best. Officers Madden, King, and Nels Hansen are doing nicely, and are rapidly gaining strength, as is also Lieut. Stanton. MILWAUKEE, May 10.-The return of the piping times of peace was shown by the constant stream of visitors that flowed in and out of the armory to-day. The busiest about the premises was the corporal of the guard, whose services were in constant demand to attend to the wants of civilians whom an obdurate-hearted guard would not pass inside the lines. From observations taken during the early afternoon the corporal received his daily stipend and a little more. There was no excitement or stir to relieve the monotony of barrack life, and for the first time the thoughts of the members of the different commands began to turn home-

but the patient and physicians are

ward. The vigor of discipline was somewhat relaxed, and spots of the army blue lined the streets in which it had before only appeared in masses moving grimly on rio ous mobs. The only alarm during Saturday night was had at the Allis works. About 11 o'clock the report reached Capt. Solliday, commanding the post, through the guards, that a mob was forming three or four blocks away, but for what purpose was not known. The long roll brought every man of the little command tambling out of quarters, and in a few minutes all were drawn up in line for any attack that might be made. A patrol was then sent out to make a reconnoiter in the vicinity of where the mob was alleged to be forming. The detail went down Reed street several blocks, but found nothing to warrant any apprehension of an attack. In front of a hall groups of men, evidently just from some meeting, were talking vehemently, but beyond this here was no suspicious gatherings. The troops were then dismissed, and the night passed without further inci-

dent. CHICAGO, May 11.—The striking freight handlers are chewing the bitter cud of submission-flavored, in the case of many, by chagrin and a sense of defeat. Pursuant to the resolutions adopted at their meeting Sunday night they presented themselves at their several yards. Many of them believed their errand to be what it seemed-one of arbitration and debate with the freight agents. It was, on the other hand, construed by their employers to be a token of surrender, and so it proved to be. Nearly all of them practically asked to be taken back on the old terms. A large number were taken at their word, but not a few were turned away to reflect upon the unwisdom of a strike of unorganized and almost unskilled labor. When the mob of Anarchists shat-

tered the windows of Rosenfeld's drug store at the corner of Center avenue and Eighteenth street last Wednesday night it became bolder and crushed in the sash and doors with paving stones and bars of iron. Then it poured into that source. One of the singular feat-the entrance like a flock of sheep and ures of this "group" is that the leading swarmed behind the counters and dis-

pensary. Bottles of liquor were taken ! from the shelves and the contents drunk out of hats and sponges. Men and boys fought like madmen over the spoils. They drank until they all became demoniacal in their orgie, and then the liquor having been swallowed up they sacked the show-cases, demolished the morrors with the stones, and fell upon the scores of bottles standing on the shelves. All those not containing liquids were dashed upon the floor; the others were handed down and the stoppers pulled out. If the liquids looked or tasted like liquor they were gulped down without further inquiry. The labels on the bottles were Greek to the ignorant, crazy mob, which was bent on enjoying a gratuitous debauch. While in the midst of their orgie the police swooped down upon the rioters and sent them fleeing to all parts of the neighborhood. Since that time it has been learned that many of the rioters have died from the effects of sucking too long at the neck of the wrong bottle, and that scores of others are either dying or lying grievously ill from the same cause. It is also said that many children entered the drug store while the orgie was in progress and helped themselves to the lozenges which were kept in bottles on the shelves. A large quantity of this medicated candy contained opium and other drugs. The little pirates ate the sweets with avidity, and are now suffering the consequences. Some are writhing in paroxysms of pain; others are lying in a stupor from which they cannot be aroused. Nearly all the sufferers are children of Bohemians and Germans.

Already five policemen have died from the effects of wounds inflicted by the death-dealing bomb. The contributions to the policemen's

fund amount to \$25,000. The Policemen's Benevolent association will pay \$2,000 to the family of each one of the dead officers. The money yet to be turned over to the department will swell the fund to nearly \$60,000. The manufacturers of metals to the number of forty-two firms have donated amounts' ranging from \$10 to \$259 to the relief of the families of the wounded and dead policemen.

The eight-hour movement seems to have lost its momentum, and a reaction in favor of the employers has apparently begun. A number of manufacturers reopened their workshops this morning and will attempt to resume business under the old system of hours and wages. Thousands of striking work-

men, it is said, are anxious to go to

work, and many, it is expected, will disregard the edicts of their umons by accepting the proposals of their eni-The Furniture Manufacturers' association has decided that no member should employ any communists, anarchists, or persons denying the right of private property or countenancing bloodshed as a remedy for existing evils. The association agreed to make ten hours a day's work and toestablish the old rate of wages. The parlor frame manufacturers were admitted into the organization. They said they had tried the eight-hour plan and found

Herr Johann Most, the notorious Socialist and dynamiter, has been arrested in New York.

it impracticable.

Francis Benzler, an old resident of Milwaukee, died Tuesday, in that city. He was formerly agent for the Winnebago Indians. Twelve citizens of Marquette county, Michigan, sent Captain P. T. Tracy to Alaska, with ample funds, to search

for valuable mines. The imperial gun factories in Germany are working might and day to complete the armament of the infantry

regiments with rifles. Josiah W. Preston, formerly president of the Chicago board of trade, fell dead from apoplexy on Monday even-ing, in his fifty-sixth year.

The governor of Louisiana, in his annual message to the Legislature, suggests that criminals be executed by some means more humane than by hanging.

Wayne county, Indiana, is about to have its first execution in half a century. The victim will be Nathaniel S. Bates, who murdered his wife at Hagerstown.

Annie Spargo, the belle of Schuvlkill county, Pennsylvania. 18 years of age, eloped with J. H. Hintermister, an aged and wealthy widower, of Ithaca, The steamer Acadia, sailing from Baltimore in the tropical fruit trade,

when she left a port in Jamaica with a load of bananas. She carried a crew of seventeen persons. The Grand Trunk road is about to cause the arrest of twenty-five clerks or agents in Western Ontario for conspiracy to defraud by means of false

reports as to tickets sold. The com-

pany claims to have been swindled out

has not been heard from for a month.

of thousands of dollars. A storm in the mountains on the Pennsylvania road blew several large trees upon the track near Conemaugh. The result was the wrecking of a long freight train, by which a conductor engineer, and lireman were killed. Twenty-five cars were broken into fragments.

Frederick N. Palmer, a leading homeopathic physician of Boston, sailed for Portland, on Monday afternoon, with a grandson 4 years old. The lad became seasick during the night, and the doctor took him in his arms and leaped overboard. Their bodies were not re-The Greeks are holding mass-meet-

ings throughout the kingdom to protest against the blockade by the pow-Premier Delyannis refuses to convoke the chamber of deputies to take action on the crisis. Turkish troops have been sent out to repel Greek forces advancing toward the frontier. A dispatch from Toledo, O., says:

Information has reached this city of the organization of an Anarchist group in Fulton County, this state. Many of the farmers in a portion of that county are foreigners-Poles and Bohemiansand have held communistic beliefs for years. It is believed that the news of the recent agitation in Chicago has served to give a decided impulse to the sentiment, which has been slumbering in the community for some time. The leaders in the movement have been in communication with the Chicago Anarchists and they have been distributing papers and tracts received from

ne well educated and who has great influence among her people. She claims to be a French woman.

GENERAL MARKETS. CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; May, 75%@75%c; June, 76% a77%c; July, 78%a78%c.
Conn—Lower; May, 34% a34%c; June, 35%a35%c; July, 36% 36%c.
OATS—Lower; May, 28 a 28%c; June, 28%

@ 28\(c.\) Provisions—Mess Pork higher; May, \$8.57\(\) \(a \) 8.67\(\) \(\) June. \$8.60\(\) 8.72\(\) 2.4 \(\) July, \$8.70\(\) 8.82\(\) \(\) Lard—Lower; May, \$5.82\(\) \(\) 5.85; June, \$5.85\(a \) 5.87\(\) \(\) July, \$5.90\(\) \(\) \(\) CATTLE—Market steady. We quote: Extra Choice Cattle. \$5.70\(\) \$5.60\(\) 60\(\) Shipping Steers. \$4.90\(\) 60.25\(\) Medium steers. \$4.50\(\) \$4.85\(\)

to come in. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and

Eastern Iowa,
Coarse, tub, 24@27e: Medium, tub, 30@34c;
Fine, unwashed, 17@21c; Medium, unwashed, 23@25c; Coarse, unwashed, 22@23c;
Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c; Coarse, washed, 27@28c

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska. Fine, unwashed, 16@20c; Medium, un-washed, 20@21c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT-Lower; No. 2 May, 89@ 3934c; June, 89 8036c; July, 89@8934c.—Conn—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 46@ MILWAUKEE.

Wheat-Lower; May, 77%c; June, 78%c. Conn-Firm at 34%c for No. 2, OATS-Firm; No. 2 White, 28%c. Rye-Dull; 67c

CINCINNATI. FLOUR—Fair demand; Family \$3,75@4.00. WHEAT—Firm at 88c. Corn—Strong at 36%c. OATS—Steady at 82c. RyE—Dull; 69c. Provisions—Pork steady at \$9.25. Land steady at \$5.75. Rulk Meats \$3.70 @3.70. Bacon \$6.05 @.20.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT-Lower; No. 2, Red, May, 80%@ WHEAT—LOWET; 170. 2, Net, May, 50.25 at 30 fc; June, 83 a82c. Corn—Lower; 33 at 3c May; 85% 53%c June. Oats—Lower; cash, 29%c. Rye—Quiet; 70c.—Provisions—Pork easier; \$9.25. Lard,

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower: No. 2 Winter Red Spot and May, 883/a 883/c: June, 88% 883/c. Corn—Quiet: May, 46 (461/c; June, 451/ad455/c. Oars—Western White, 39/042c; Mixed do., 17/0839c.

Fishing With Bombs.

By special invitation we were permitted to witness a novel experiment on Wednesday afternoon, which was intended to test the efficacy of dynamite bombs in the capture of fish in deep water, says the editor of the Key West (Fla.) Democrat. On repairing to the market wharf at about 3 o'clock we found the United States marshal, sheriff, chief of police, and a number of other officials of lesser note, together with a select party of citizens, perfecting their arrangements for the expedition. Three small boats had been secured for the purpose, in which the party embarked, and which were subsequently joined by a gig from the United States revenue steamer Dix, containing Capt. Fengar, the collector of customs, and Col. Walker of New Hampshire. The objective point was found to be a hole about twenty-five feet deep in the upper end of the bight, known as the "boiling hole," distant but a few hundred yards from the shore and almost abreast of the army barracks, where the fish are known to congregate in large numbers, and are apparently so fastidious of taste that the most delicate bait when placed on a hook fails to tempt them. Arriving at the spot, a cartridge about six inches long charged with dynamite, to which had been attached a heavy piece of iron in order to make it go to the bottom, was thrown in the water. A suspense of a few seconds ensued, and then a faint report like the discharge of a small pistol was heard, the water became agitated and was raised about two feet, and immediately thereafter, within a radius of about sixty feet, the fish were strewn in all directions. A scene of the wildest excitement followed. Scoopnets were brought into speedy use and over one thousand fish of different varieties, from the large grey snapper over three feet in length to the small but succulent sailor's-choice were secured. While pleased at the success attending Wednesday's experiment, we cannot but condemn the wholesale destruction of the finny tribe which must necessarily attend the unscientific and willful use of these bombs. In the present instance, however, the arrangements had been so well perfected that we venture the assertion that not a

many needy and deserving families. A Keen Retort.

Apropos of the low-neck dress ques-

dozen fish were allowed to escape, but,

being brought ashore and judiciously

distributed, entailed a benefit on a great

tion the Rochester Democrat recalls the story of the young Irish girl who attended a large ball in England years ago in the "good old times." She was evidently from the country, and as she entered the ball-room there was a thrill of dismay when it was discovered that there was a marked discrepancy between the hem of her dress and the top of her boots. Fashionable ladies blushed to the tips of their exposed shoulderblades, and one of them finally remonstrated with the wondering Kathleen. Her reply was pertinent and should become historical: "Show my ankles, do I? Indeed I do; and sure, so would you, madame, were your dress pulled up around your neck where it should be."

Alvin Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., has received from the Russian Minister at Washington the gold medal awarded to him a year ago by the Emperor of Russia, on recommendation of Otto Struve, the eminent astronomer, who has charge of the great telescope made by Mr. Clark for the Russian government. The medal is of solid gold, three-sixteenths of an inch thick and three and five-eighths inches in dismeter.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Infants' Button Shoes, 25, 30, 40 and 50c.

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Use only GOLD MEDAL COFFEE, It is the Best.

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MASSILLON,

Do you want the finest cup of Coffee you ever drank? If so, ask your grocer for

Do not buy glazed and adulterated coffee. The Gold Medal is unglized and about tely PURE. There package Warranted to give Satisfaction.

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WILL BE FOUND MEADQUARTERS FOR Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Canned Goods, Queensware, Glassware, SUBSTANTIAL

COUNTRY PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS

Unexcelled SILVER LEAF FLOUR, at \$1.25 per Sack, the best in the City.

In Short, the Stock will be found full and complete and at prices as low as the lowest. Free Delivery to nines and all pairs of city. Thanking the public for their Liberal Patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same, Lam your servent

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Tricycles, Boys' Express Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Cuts. Our stock of Qury NSWAPL, GLASSWARL and Tixwarl was never as complete or as low in price. Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hose, Gents Half Hose, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Jewelry cheaper than ever before. All the Latest Novelties. Clothes Baskets, Lunch Baskets, and last, but not least, One Half Bushel Chip Baskets for 5 Cents.

Come and see our Immense Bargains for 5 and 10 Cents.

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware of Every Description, are Offered at the

Lowest Cash Prices, and Quality Guaranteed as Represented. It will pay you to give me a call as it will be to your interest. It will save you money by buying your

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Vitalized Air APPARATUS.

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TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN

Hisey's Dental Rooms,

WITH THE

HURD

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Strawberries are twenty cents aquart. C. C. Miller's new sign vies with the

town clock. The old settlers of this county will

picnic at Meyer's Lake, June 9. The Rev. J. M. Carr will occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist Church

next Sunday. The Adams Express office has been provided with better arrangements for receiving freight.

L. L. Volkmore was married to Miss Mary Haag, at St. Mary's Church, Wednesday morning.

The marriage of John Gerstamier, and Miss Catherine Wagner took place Thursday evening.

The U. C. D. Club met Monday night and discussed the life and times of Hamilton and Jefferson.

The Episcopal Dime Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Jas. R. Dunn, Friday evening. The net earnings of the C. L. & W.

railroad for the year ending December 31, 1885, were \$212,111.21. Mrs. Frances Noble, nee Miss Cum-

mins of this city, is visiting Mrs. Eliza Bachtel, and other friends. Henry A. Kitzmiller is attending to the insurance business of G. Liv Ryder

during the latter's sickness. The Ladies' Aid Society of the U.B. Church will meet at the parsonage on

Wooster street, Friday, May 21. A miniature fountain in front of Breckel & Brieder's grocery throws a cooling spray on all their vegetables.

The remarkable cleanliness of the Mayor's office is a source of great comfort to those who there have business to transact.

John Bennett, an employe of the West Side Coal Co., fell last Friday on a pile of slate and coal breaking his left leg above the ankle.

Mr. J. H. McLain has purchased the old Albrecht house on Prospect street and is now moving it to his own property on South Mill street.

Mr. G. L. Albrecht has moved into the Beatty residence on North street, where he will remain until the completion of his elegant new house.

The Massillon Independent is a very neat, and pretty paper. Its typographical appearance is not equalled by any of our exchanges.-Ohio Patriot.

Messrs. Abel James and W. C. Koons have bought out L. A. Koons' store on West Main street, W. C. Koons being also the purchaser of his interest in the

firm of A. James & Co. at Akron. Married-At the residence of the bride's parents in East Clarksfield, Huron county, O., Tuesday, May 11, 1886. Mr. Chas. C. Kellogg and Miss Rosa M-

Twaddle, Rev. George Knapp officiating. Massillon's remarkably good railroad express connections have been increased by the union of the New Erie Express Company with the B. & O., giving this city the benefit of its offices on the Erie

and N. Y. P. & O. Railways. The dime social which was to have been held by the ladies of the M. E-Church, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Bowman, last Tuesday evening, has been changed to Tuesday of next week. Ice cream and cake will be served.

There will be an athletic exhibition in Bucher's Opera House Saturday night: given under the direction of Prof. Clark' of Cleveland. The entertainment will consist of boxing, wrestling, and club swinging, by Massillon, Wooster, Alliance and Lectonia men.

A score of visitors dropped in upon the Rev. W. J. Wilson and his wife at the Methodist parsonage last Thursday night, and when they had left the surprised pastor found himself in the possession of a gold-headed ebony cane and his wife an elegant china tea set.

Massillon will celebrate the glorious Fourth in the most approved spread eagle style. Arrangements are being effected now and it is to the interest of every business man to energetically assist in making it a success, so that a big crowd can be brought into town.

The Masonic Association elected the following directors Tuesday night: J. H. McLain, D. Atwater, James Peacock, P. G. Albright, J. A. Shoemaker, J. M. McEwen, F. A. Brown. The board elected J. H. McLain, President; James Peacock, Secretary, and John A. Shoemaker, Treasurer.

An effort to rob St. Mary's Catholic Church was again made last Friday night. Thieves broke in through one of the elegant stained glass windows but seured only a dollar or two, the silver service being secured elsewhere. It is thought that the window can be repaired without difficulty.

The Harmonia Band gave another of their well-appreciated open air concerts on Main street last Friday night. The great crowds which have patiently stood first on one leg and then on another. enjoying the music, will some day rise up in their might and assert themselves, if a bond stand is not soon built and the

Main street Park properly seated.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Charity School, for many years a missionary in Burmah, addressed the children of that institution Monday night in a very entertaining style upon the Burmese manners and customs. The eyes of his little listeners sparkled and they seemed to be very sorry when their unusual treat ended.

Nous desirons attirer l'attention du Public Interesse a la Conference Francaise que le Prof. Alexandre Guillet donnera Mardi Soir, 18 Mai Ct., dans les salons de Madame Brown, a 7 heures, 45 precises. Cette conference a pour titre 'Victor Hugo, sa vie et ses œuvres." Le nom du grande poete que la France

et l'humanite vierment de perdre, est une garantie suffisante de l'interet que ne saurait manquer d'inspirer le sujet choisi, a toutes les personnes deja familieres avec les œuvres de ce puissant genie. A bon entendeur, Salut!

The Industrial School will close for the summer on Saturday next, May 15. Instead of the usual working session the teachers purpose giving the children a pleasant time in the grounds adjoining the Episcopal Church. Refreshments of ice cream and cake will be served. Those who feel an interest in the school are invited to be present. The ladies are requested to send their donations of cream and sugar to John Thompson's Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The cake may be sent to the Episcopal Sunday School rooms any time Saturday forencon.

Fersonal.

Mr. J. W. McClymonds and wife are in New York.

The Hon. L. C. Cole spent Sunday at his home in this city.

Misses Hattie Knapp, and Eva Merwin have been visiting in Canton,

Detective Alf. W. Burnett. of harleston, W. Va., spent Sunday in Massillon. Mrs. C. T. Higginbotham of Massillon was visiting Fulton friends on Monday

Miss Jennie Austin, of this city, is visiting friends in Massillon.—Elyria

bus, are visiting Miss Lillie Kaley on North street.

Col. James McCue, of Los Angeles Cal., is visiting his brother, Mr. B. Mc-Cue, East Main street.

George A. Corbus, the editor of the Doylestown Journal, dropped into town for half a day on Monday.

Miss May Eirich, of Wooster, spent | They still have a three year contract to the early part of the week with Miss Ella Allen at the Charity School.

J. S. Coxey was the purchaser of a availed by this city, and that if the five-months old mastiff pup, in New | York, at the Madison Square Garden own its public works they will have no

tric Company, one time city editor of ditionally, and the gentlemen would not count's antipathy to horses might have the Leader, made the INDEPENDENT a invest the amount of money here unless been overcome if he had beheld in the call Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Ann Bender, of Carson, Nev., sister of Mrs. Judge Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal., has started for her home after a brief visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Coleman.

Mr. J. E. Brown received a cablegram Saturday evening from Mr. M. D. Harter, dated Liverpool, stating that he and Mrs. Harter had arrived safely at Liverpool after a pleasant voyage of nine days. $Manstield\ News.$

Mrs. Helen McKim died Sunday after noon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Russell, on South street, at the advanced age of 88 vears. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. D. Ryder and wife, of Richmond Ind., arrived in this city Saturday last. Mr. Ryder returned on Monday, his wife, who is in poor health, remaining at the home of her father, Mr. Sylvanus Buckius, of East Main street.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Arrangements Made by the G. A R. for its Observance.

At a special meeting of the committee appointed by Hart Post, G. A. R., to see to the proper observance of Memorial Day, May 31, the following officers and committees were designated to take charge of the details:

President of the day, Prof. E. A. Jones; Chief Marshal, Captain F. W. Warthorst; First Assistant, Captain S. M. Knapp; Second Assistant, James R. Dunn; Third Assistant, Fred Foster.

Committee on Reception-Henry Huber, Dr. T. Clark Miller, Hon. J. G Warwick. Monument Decorating Committee-Mrs. P. G. Albright, James A. Hackett,

D. P. Merrill. Committee on Decorating Hall-John F. Mong, John Cameron, Charles Higginbotham, Louis Spuhler.

Committee on Stands-A. F. Roof, F. A. Brown, Lyman Wagner, George Curly, E. Cunningham.

Committee on Wreaths-The Sons and Daughters of Veterans. Sommittee on Flowers-Jonas Lutz. lames A. Hackett.

The Rev. D. W. Sprinkle will deliver the oration, and the Rev. S. Maes will preach the memorial sermon on Sunday, May 23. Both are very eloquent gentlemen and the committee feel that they have been very fortunate in securing their services. All the orders and musical organizations of the city have been invited to assist, and from all that can be learned, the observance of the day will be more complete than in many years.

Announcement.

FOR THE THIRD TIME

in Half a Hunded Years the Massil-Ion Water Company Changes Hands.

An Immediate Establishment of a Com plete System Promised by the Purchasers.

Last Friday night, at the office of the Massillon Water Company, a sale was effected, of more importance to every citizen of this city, than any in many years. For several months the question of new waterworks has been agitated, one party wishing the city to build, and another wishing it to contract with a private company, but now by this one move the question seems to have resolved itself and nearly every one accepts the belief that the new water company will build works and rent them to

The present Massillon Water Company has come down by steps from the old Rolling Mill Company, which owned Sippo Lake, expecting to use it as a great water power. The explosion by which their immense dam was broken is a matter of our town history, after which the property passed into the hands of M. P. Wellman, who laid the present water pipes and used the water for city purposes. It next passed into the control of the late John E. McLain and at the time of his death the company was capitalized at \$75,000, and was owned jointly by John E. McLain, Hon. J. G. Warwick, C. Russell, N. S. Russell and W. H. Justus. About a week ago Samuel Bullock & Company, of Wall street, New York, a firm having great experience in this business and unlimited means to carry on, opened negotiations with the present company, and last Friday signed the papers, by which, after September 1, 1886, it assumes possession of the plant, for the consideration of \$50,000 in cash and stock to the amount of \$30,000 in the reorganized concern. The plan of the new owners is to make the capital stock \$200,000, and establish works here, such as have before been in contemplation, and which will be as perfect as any in Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Evans, of Colum- | the State, and adequate to the wants of a city as large as Cincinnati.

In conversation the Hon, J. G. Warwick said that the gentlemen had expressed the intention of proceeding at once to construct the works without waiting for the Council to take action. Many, however, doubt this and think that they will make an effort to secure a contract before commencing work. fulfili, and doubtless believe that their's is the only water supply which can be Council determine that the city shall difficulty in selling it. However that William F. Swift, of the Brush Elec- | may be, the sale has taken place, unconhey kept some assurance as to the final outcome.

A member of the old corporation says hat they would not have cared to sell except for the continual bickering on the part of the city, which made them glad to be rid of the responsibility. Quite a number of people take the discouraging view that they sold, believing that only a stranger could transact business satisfactorily with the city, and think that Bullock & Company will soon present a proposition and have it accepted, whereas the old company would have failed.

A member of the City Council assumed that the transfer would not affect the acts of that body, and that for himself, he still thought that the city should own its works.

OVER IN WAYNE.

Massillon Pays Wooster a Visit, and **Examines and Admires** her Electric Light.

It was a festive little company that gathered at the Fort Wayne station Tuesday night to go to Wooster on the 5:18 train, to inspect the electric light there, as the guests of the Schuyler Electric Light Company. Mr. Whitacre, of the Schuyler Company, with a mysterious square box under his arm, piloted the party, which was made up of Mayor Frantz, City Clerk White, President Huber, Councilmen Snyder, Jarvis, Oehler, Leighley, Williams, Volkmor and Rink, and Messrs. J. R. Dunn, C. N. Oberlin, D. F. Reinoehl, Joseph Coleman, C. A. Gates, Ph. Morganthaler, W. H. McCall. A. M. Baxter, Paul Kirchhofer, L. Q. Hoover, of the American, and the INDE-PENDENT representative.

Once on the train Mr. Whitacre's box was found to contain choice cigars, and the traveler's puffed away contentedly watching the green fields and mining towns until Wooster was reached.

At Wooster the Mayor and city officers were at hand and the whole party was carried to the Archer House in carriages. The lighting station and the engine were then visited, Mr. Gates and Mr. Baxter, of Russell & Co., seeming especially interested, as that firm is now building a full line of automatic engines particularly adapted for running electrical machinery, many now being used for that purpose. Carriages were again brought into use and a drive over the city was taken. Main and side streets, were examined and the light was found to be intense and even in all parts | week. The Rev. Thomas Allen, a friend of Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub division of the Ninth Judicial District.

Please announce the name of Anson Pease, of the city. Bicycle riding and driving is much affected now in Wooster since the Ninth Judicial District. of the city. Bicycle riding and driving the streets are so bright, and there and his family are now residents of Na- of officers took place which resulted as

were many jocular remarks made about couples finding the use of umbrellas necessary and other such incidents.

Being landed at the hotel, every one ascended to the parlor, where Mr. Eason, of the Wooster light committee, explained the careful investigation made by the Council before deciding upon the Schuyler lamp, which he pronounced the very best. President Huber then related Massillon's sad experience with electric lighting last year, and hoped that we would be as successful as Wooster in finding a system. Mr. Coleman expressed his admiration of the appearance of the town by night, and Mr. Gatés stated that by a careful computation, hour for hour, the present light was thirty-five times more powerful than the old. On motion a vote of thanks was extended to the Wooster people for their kind attentions, after which the accomplished Mr. Whitaere, by request, played a piano selection. It was moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Schuyler Company and to Mr. Whitaere for their kindness. In order to give those who had not spoken an opportunity, remarks were called. Mr. Williams spoke briefly; he said he had no objection. Mr. Reinoehl spoke eloquently and on general principles wanted more light. Everybody else was stricken dumb, and the motion was put, carried, and the meeting adjourned just in time to go to a fire. After bidding good-by to the attentive hosts there was a scramble for the train and Massillon was reached about 1 o'clock.

A Strange Morror.

From Vienna comes intelligence of he death of Count Emeric Sommisch, a Hungarian magnate, who was known in society for his extraordinary horror of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia, and it obliged the count many years ago to throw up his commission in the army. The count died at an advanced age on his estate in Sclavonia. He was a distinguished agriculturist, an excellent landlord, and on all subjects but that of horses, asses and mules, a man, of sound judgment. He would not allow any animal of the equine kind to come upon his lands, so that visitors who rode or drove to see him had always to alight at his park gates. He himself for many years used a vehicle drawn by trained deer, but latterly he went about his estate in a carriage with a team of oxen. His horror of horses is said by the Times correspondent to have been innate, as there was no accident in his life to account

Count Emeric Sommisch then could never have known what it was to have enjoyed the pleasures and excitements of the Big United States Circus and New Great Eastern Menagerie. Our greatest men of the age have been great lovers of the horse. Grant doted on the fleetfooted beauties, and Robert Bonner has stables full of them, which he prizes as some do rare antiques or gems and jewels. The count's aversion even extended to the donkeys, but it is our opinion he would have been obliged to laugh, in spite of himself, if he had ever seen Johnny Saunders and his pair of long-eared comedians. Perhaps the heyday of his youth the tairy-formed petite Allie Jackson horse a back flying round the saw-dust-bestrewed circle, or James Stowe gracefully guiding and bestriding four foaming chargers. The United States Circus has a "horse fair," as their exhibition will demononstrate at Massillon, Thursday, May 20.

The Rod and Gun Club.

The following is the score made by the Massillon Rod and Gun Club at their weekly shoot Eriday afternoon:

men weekth priont ritual sitel	noon:
Singles.	Doubl
F. A. Brown	2
Otto Unlendorit 11	7
George Dobson	8
F. A. Sharpnack 14	6
Josiah Clutz 10	4
T. H. Focke 4	Ó
L. Shauf 11	4
Ph. Blumenschein 6	ī
H. W. Loeffler 18	7
Thomas Russell, jr 10	5
Chas. McLain 10	$\tilde{2}$
J. H. Hurst	6
David Reed 2	5

Mr. Sharpnack secured the badge for singles and Mr. Dobson for doubles. Messrs. Dobson and Loeffler tied on singles and shot off for second place, Mr. Dobson carrying off that honor also.

AGAIN AT WORK.

The Union Cigar Makers Return to Work Upon the Old Terms.

Last Thursday afternoon the two weeks' strike of the cigar makers employed by Ph. Blumenschein was declared off, and the men all returned to work, with the exception of the two who had been discharged, upon exactly the same terms as before. Mr. Blumenschein has been advertising for more hands, and with an increased force affairs are again running smoothly, after the ill-advised storm.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed at the Massillon postoffice: LADIES.

Mrs. Amelia Githens, Miss V. M. Jentgen, (4) Miss Mary Keller, GENTLEMEN. William Brown,

Dennis Brisbin, B. D. Reeu, Luire Sherimer,

John Gates, Fred Monger, Henry Pudy, John Smith.

NAVARRE.

Sickness has driven Will Loew home from St. Vincent's College. Miss Laura Downey visited in Massil

lon the forepart of this week. Matt Clemens rejoices over the arrival of a nine-pound assistant.

The mother of G. H. Cross, of Canton, visited at his home on High street this

J. H. Sheppy, of Warren, has rented

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Particular actention paid to biting

SPECTACLES **EYEGLASSES** C. C. MILLER,

In with Park Drug Store,

37 E. Main St., Massillon, Q.



WALL PAPER NEW GOODS

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.

LOW PRICES CONTINUE.

First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

J. V. R. SKINNER, (Successor to Skinner Brothers),

No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL

WISHES TO

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

MASSILLON AND VICINITY,

That he has taken the agency for the elebrated

Columbus



WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watenes, which will be sold at the towest

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, tile., will always be found in stock. C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 West Main Street.

The old building adjoining Grossklaus and Ricksecker's business rooms, has been moved over on. Main street, north of the C. & C. Railway.

Our Council expects to plant sixteen new street lamps, grade all the side walks ahead, boys; it's a good beginning and we trust it will be a good ending, At the meeting of the G. A. R. Post,

last Saturday evening, Monday, May 31, to deliver the Memorial address. A special meeting of the Post will be held this evening in G. A. R. Hall, to make plans for the proper observance of the

A certain young man in Navarre, who only makes his mark once a year, and that's on thin ice, is always picking at some more enterprising business men than himself. Though not pretending to have anything to do with the Navarre paper, we are compelled to hear him constantly ridiculing that enterprise in narticular. This does not speak well for a youngster, and unless he quiets down we may make ourselves more outspoken in the future. Leave other struggling enterprises alone and tend to your own affairs.

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Cyrus Young is visiting friends it Wadsworth this week.

County Commissioner Lon Smith and wife spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. P. A. Young. Since the State Senate is Republican,

we were pleased to learn that Stark

County has been honored by the election of Senator Conrad as President pro tem Work on the new coal find at Lorain is progressing finely. The shaft is now over one hundred feet deep, and as

plumb as can be, which shows that Mr.

John Evans understands his business. Yongstown Coal Company is now prospecting for the black diamonds on the Archibald Findley farm. This is an \$1.25 a pair, at industrious company and well deserves success. Mr. Patterson is doing the drilling.

Since our last writing we find tha things have taken a change at Caperton, W. Va., everything being at a standstill STORE. caused by a strike. Messrs. Geo. Williams, G. W. Walters and G. Williams returned home from there last week.

The miners of this district held a convention in Canal Fulton Tuesday. After Try a pair and you will wear no other; the Reed House for three years, and he the general routine business, the election equal to any hand-sewed. For sale by

follows: John Thomas, of Navarre, President; Dennis Moylan, of North Lawrence, Secretary, and John Whalen, of Wadsworth, Treasurer.

The appointment of Assistant Mine Inspector for this district is yet hanging fire. We learn the fruits of Bancroft's tour resulted in him handing in in town, and erect a village ball. Go three names to the Governor, viz. David Naysmith, of Clinton, John Thomas of Navarre, and a Mahoning county man. But the Governor so far has refused to approve of any of them. We are at a was determined upon as the proper next, Try her again John, they say the loss to know who McBride will trot out time to observe Memorial Day. II. A. third trial has a charm, but try and Cavenaugh has accepted an invitation cover your footprints a little better next

WANTED.

WANTED-A horse for delivery porposes; six or seven years old. Call at Traphagen & Kramer's bus barn.

rooms or a small bonse, suitable for light housekeeping. Address box 434, stating rental wanted or enquire at this office. Infant's Kid Button Shoes in all the

WANTED-To RENT-Three or four

leading styles at the very lowest cash J. D. FRANK & Co. prices. Ladies' Glove Top Button Shoes \$4.25 a pair and up at

J. D. FRANK & CO.'S CASH STORM. For an unlimited time first-class enbinet photographs can be had at b. L. Sh**ertzer's for \$2 and \$**3 per dozen.

For a good dress Boot or Shoe cheap go to J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

For the best assortment, largest stock, and lowest prices in Boots and Shoes go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHO-TOGRAPHS FOR \$2.00 TO \$3.60 per dozen at J. C. HARING'S,

36-tf. Massillon, Ohio. Men's Plow Shoes only \$1.00 a pair and up at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s

Men's good working shoes, warranted genuine calf and hand-pegged, for only J. D. FRANK & CO.'s CASH STORE.

A full tine of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's. 50 cents will buy a nice Kid Opera slipper at J. D. Frank & Co.'s Case

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's. For ease and solid comfort in men's

wear Hill's \$3.00 Shoo leads them all.

J. D. FRANK & Co.

NEWSPAPERHACHIVE®

Unrequited.

When the similit is high ofer the earth, love.

And the sweet or analysis of ear,

ear,

Then my neart is hig py with mirth, love,
And I joy that to me thou aid dear.

It is sweetest of music, thy vowe, love,
And the sun shlarme down on thy face.

Is a pictif or that in the same in pure, over—

When the sun it is bright in its place.

When the shadows of night gather round, love.
And the sounds of the woodland are still be

When the eventure gifets abound fove. Then I weep to the hopes unfulfilled.
And I such that my heart is so weak, love, My heart is, it is thy heart for aye.
And I greave for the words thou'll not speak, At the surdowy close of the day.

Oh' the sun's so strong in its light love, At each encoursh disaits bounds, whi so soft. That my heart it is swayed by their might,

As the rand who but blaced too off our stasting I'll welcome thy smile, love, In anothing I'll greet they will cheep— But the stad oas are mine to beginle, love, With the value-tregrets and a tear.
--From K. Montgomery.

WORSE DEVILS THAN THE DIVIL.

The Devil was one day sitting on a stone, on the side of a solitary country road, and he appeared to be in some great trouble. His head rested on his hand, his eyes were fixed on the ground before him, and his face was very sad; in short, he really seemed to be in sore distress.

Along the road comes Old Mag, the ortune-teller, and (as everybody called her and feared her as such) the country witch. "Halloo, master! You are very sad to-day. What's the matter?"

"I guess I have reason to be sad," snswered the Devil. "Working so leard, and yet gaining nothing. "How is that?" asked Mag.

"Do you know that old couple over yonder?" and the Devil pointed to a lonely farm-house out a piece from the

"The old man and woman over there? Certainly I'know them." "A mée, peaceable old couple, ch?"

grinned the Devil sadly. "Oho! that's what worries you," laughed the fortune-teller. "A very nice, peaceable old couple, that won't let you get between them. Is that it?"

"That's it, exactly! I have been working very hard for all the years they are living together (and it is now about forty) to sow discord between them, but all in vain. They live on quietly in spite of me. I don't like to give up the project after having gone to so much trouble about it; and yet I almost despair of ever gaining my point.

"What will you give me if I do for you what you cannot do?" asked Mag in her own founting way. "You bring discord between that good

old couples: "Ye , I "

"How long will it take you to do it, do you think"; $^{\circ}$ O, a day or two."

"You do in so short a time what I could not do in all these forty years?" "Yes," laughed the old sinner, "to show the Devil that there are persons on

this world snarter than himself." "If you can bring about what you say. I will make you a present of a pair of new shoes.

"Agreed!" said the old witch. "This is Thursday. Meet me here again next Saturday noon and I will get the shoes. Be sure to bring them along." With these words Old Mag hobbled away. studying how she could best fulfill the

The next morning, Friday, she went to the farm-house "to try her luck," as she said. It was just as she wished. She found the old lady alone peeling potatoes for dinner, while her husband was out in the field digging stumps. Mag bade her good-day and then began: "I am Old Mag, the country fortuneteller. Maybe you would like to have your fortune told?"

"I have nothing to do with fortunetellers. Clear this house immediately," and the woman motioned to show Mag her way off.

"Just as I expected," said Mag. "Because I am a fortune-teller I dare not be listened to, but must be driven from the house. Couldn't I foresee that you would treat me thus? If you will not hear me, then bear the consequences," thus saying she turned to leave the

"Well, what have you got to say?" asked the woman, calling her back.
"Nothing, if you don't like it!" replied Mag, in a sharp tone. "How-ever," she continued, softening her voice, "I didn't come to get angry, though I knew well enough that I would be thus treated. I came to tell you the truth, whether you like it or not!" "Well, what is it?"

"There are great trials and troubles awaiting you. All I can say, they will come soon: your husband brings them, and there is only one way of turning them off."

"What way?" asked the woman rather anxiously.

"It is a somewhat odd way, and you may not believe in it," continued Mag. "When your husband is sound asleep, you must take his razor and cut a hair away here from his throat," and the witch pointed to her own throat to show the woman the place.

"If it won't do any good, it will at least do no harm to try it," thought the old lady.

"Just as you think," answered Mag. "But the sooner you do it, the better." She turned again to leave the house,

when the woman called after her, asking whether there were no charges. "No, ma'am, I take nothing for this. May God preserve you from harm!"

As the old witch passed through the gate she said to herself with a chuckle: 'So far my bargain is all right. Now for the old man."

She took a round-about way, so as not to be suspected. "Sir, I came this way of a purpose," thus Mag accosted him, "to warn you of a danger that is threatening you.'

"Who are you?" asked the man ab-

"I am Old Mag, the country fortuneteller." "I have no business with you. Go your way and let me in peace," and the man turned away from her to take up

"I did not come here to tell you your fortune." persisted Mag, "but to warn

you against certain danger."

"Get out o' this! I'll not bear another word." "Well, then, be murdered, for aught Leare," said Mag, turning abruptly to "Murdered? Who talks about mur-

"I do, and so do other folks, too " "Am I to be murdered, you say?" "Yes, you,"

"Who wants to murder me?" "Nobody else but your own wife" "You're a har, and be confounded?"

excinimed the man, almost in a fury. "Hem! well that needs to be proved. I heard people say so and I thought it right to come and warn you. You would do well to have an eye on your

wile and to try her, anyhow. "How will she minder me, and why?" "She wall try to cut your throat with your razor, while you are asicep, so people say, and that as soon as she gets a chance. Why she wants to do it, I don't know.

"I will try her," said the man sullen-ly. "It it is false, then I will settle with

"I only tell you what I heard people say. Try her yourself and you will see, Good-day, sir. With this Mag left, saying to herselt: "The old gentleman is all right, too. I will soon have my

At noon, when the man went home for his dinner, he watched his wife closely. Noticing that she viewed him, now and then, in a stolen, distrustful way, he grew suspicious, and began to look and act sour and sharp. "Aba!" thought his wife, "I see the trouble coming already.

After dinner he lay down as usual to take his nap; but this time to try his wife. Having shut his eyes he soon began to snore, and thus pretended to be most soundly asleep. His wife kept on doing her work after dinner as usual until she heard him snoring. Then she went into the room in which he was lying on the lounge, and to find out whether he was sleeping soundly enough for ner purpose, she managed to make a noise by upsetting a chair. He did not stir, but snored away as strongly as

On tip-toe she went to the bureau, opened it cautiously, and took out her husband's razor. Having removed it get his family and household goods out from its case, she again stepped on tiptoe up to where her husband was lying. She stooped down towards him, holding the razor in her hand to cut the hair away from his throat; when, to her greatest dismay, he jumped up, seized her hand, from which the razor dropped to the floor, and in his rage harled her into a corner of the room. The story now goes on to tell us that from this time forward the old couple never had a day of peace, so that at last they had to separate.

The next day about noon Old Mag came along the same road. She found the Devil sitting on the same stone, waiting for her. When he saw her approaching he got up, climbed over the dence, and putting the shoes to the end of a long pole, made ready to hand them to her.

"Why, old fellow, what do you mean?" laughed the witch. "Are you afraid of me?"

"Indeed, I am and ought to be," answered the Devil; "you did in one day what I could not do in forty years. That beats me! I have reason to fear you. Here, take your shoes; you have earned them well for your skillful and successful work."

Dear readers, I will not go bail for the truth of this story, just such as it is: but a truth it is. There are such devils in human torm, that through their malice succeed in leading others into sin, thus bringing misery and death to the soul and doing what Satan himself, maybe, could not do. To such devils as these Jesus says: "Woe to him through whom scandals come. It were better for him that a millstone were put about his neck and be east into the sea." -Luke 17, 2. - The Guardian Angel.

An Anecdote of Gov. Washburn.

Eugene V. Smalley, who has an illustrated paper on the "Flour-Mills of Minneapolis," in the May Century, says that the late Ex-Gov. Washburn of Wisconsin was identified probably more closely with the milling interests in Minneapolis than any other one man. Of him Mr. Smalley tells this characteristic anecdote: "The strength of Gov. Washburn's character was strikingly shown, by his behavior in the face of the terrible calamity which destroyed his mill in 1878. One evening in May of that year, just after the day force had left the big Washburn Mill and before the night force had all come, the flour-dust that filled the air and covered the walls, floors, and machinery took fire and exploded with a destructive force as tremendous as that of dynamite. In an instant the towering struc-ture of solid stone was changed to a heap of ruins. The fire was blown into four other mills near by, and one after another blew up and crumbled into confused heaps of stone and machinery. The explosions succeeded each other at intervals as regular as if a battery of siege-guns had been fired in order. Eighteen men were killed. Half the milling industry of Minneapolis was obliterated, and the whole city was appalled at the terrific effects of a destroying agency the existence of which had hardly been suspected. News of the tragedy came to Gov. Washburn at his home in Madison. He had an appointment for the next morning with the Regents of the University of Wisconsin to determine upon a site for an astronomical observatory, the money for the building which he had presented to the institution. The Regents met, suppos-ing that the Governor had left for Minneapolis as soon as the news of the destruction of his mills had reached him. To their surprise he walked into the room promptly at nine o'clock, as calm as though nothing had happened, and insisted on despatching the business before the board instead of talking about the disaster. Next day he stood by the smoking ruins of his great mills. Friends gathered around to condole with him on the destruction of a million of dollars' worth of property. To them he said, 'The money loss is not to be considered; I think only of the poor victims and of their families. The mills shall be rebuilt at once.' And

Kid bedspreads are something new in the alleged "house beautiful." They are made out of the backs of disearded

they were rebuilt as rapidly as the courageous and energetic old Governor

could push on their construction.

A Latter-day Sampson's Family.

week. Mr. Sampson was eating a doughnut, two of his children were eating oranges, two others had hands full of peanuts, the oldest boy was inhausting tobacco in the smoking-car, while the baby was crying and Mrs. Sampson was administering condort to him. It was an unusual speciacle, and when the other passengers ascertained that this long journey had been undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, with such a brood, they were a magnet for all eyes and all hearts. There were two hitle girls of 10 and 12 years, in new straw nokes decorated with red ribbons, just alike. There were two more little girls of about 8 years, twins, with blue eyes and sweetly turned-up moses and black straw hats trimmed with blue, all just alike-eyes, noses, hats and ribbons. There must have been a mark of some kind to distinguish those twins from each other, but I could not see it. Then there were two little boys of 6 or 7 years in pretty, new knickerbocker suits and nobby round hats about as big as the buttons worn by the Great Panjandrum. At one end of the line was the strong and brown young man of 23, six feet in height and a stout esquire for his father and mother in the fight before them. At the other end was that red bundle in Mrs. Sampson's arms, the baby, in its red Mother Hubbard gown and red turban, with its red protuding cheeks, red lips-and red fire flashing from its troubled eyes. Mr. Sampson is a goodnatured, hard-working and calloused farmer from Turner. He told me he had sold his farm for \$2,200-100 acres of land and a nice set of buildings for that price!-and was on his way to Los Angeles: he did not know what he might do after his arrival, but would look around and buy some land if he could; he had once visited California, and liked the climate better than that of Maine; it would cost about \$500 to there; five of the children went free, on account of their youth. "Those two little girls are twins," said Mr. Sampson, indicating them with his finger, and those two little boys come so near it that I'm agoing to call 'em twins, although they're a year apart. That woman there, my wife, has had eleven children. One of them is dead, and we've left two behind. Doesn't look it, does she? Yes, she rather hated to leave the old place, but was willing to do what's best. The neighbors didn't do just the right thing. They took on too much." Mrs. Sampson had provided about three bushels of provisions. packed in baskets and boxes. Everybody in the car marveled at her fresh, young face. She did not look more than 40.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Uncle Sam's Conscience Fund.

In the vaults of the United States Treasury at Washington there is the sum of \$220,746.26, which is entered upon the books of the Treasurer as "Miscellaneous receipts from persons unknown," and which sum constitutes what is known as the "Conscience Fund," as it is supposed to come from people who have at some time defrauded the government and who wish to make restitution by reminding the amounts of their peculations.

"This conscience fund," said a Treasury official, "has been steadily increasing for sixty years, until now it reaches the enormous sum of nearly \$250,000. The first money of the kind received by the Treasury was \$380 received in 1827 from an unknown person, who explained in his letter that he was refunding for some customs he had once deirauded the government of. Since that time remittances of all amounts ranging from 8 cents to \$2,500 have been coming in. They come from all over the country,

and even from foreign lands. "A great deal of this money is received from priests and ministers who write that some sinner in their parish requested them to send it in. During the smallpox epidemic in Canada a Catholic priest sent us a draft for \$60 which a dying Canadian had given him, confessing to have stolen that amount from the United States government, but not giving the details. Frequently nothing accompanies the remittance to indicate what it is for, but generally a line or

two of explanation is given. "Another time we received a letter containing four 2 cent stamps, but not a line of explanation. This, I believe, is the smallest contribution ever sent in. Another letter, postmarked at Kansas City, was received, inclosing ten \$5 bills, with a note saying, 'This money belongs to the government.

"In January we received an official envelope postmarked at New York, and containing \$2,500 in bills—one of \$1,-000, two of \$500 and five of \$100. They were all cut in two, with a small piece cut from the center, and the word 'cancelled' written across the face. A note inclosed ran thus:

"Here are \$2,500 in United States bills, mutilated so as to insure the government's getting the money. Whatsoever a man sows that shall he reap. I have sowed the wind, and am reaping the whirlwind. This is next to the final payment due. God grant me a speedy release.

"We had received \$500 dollars from New York shortly before, and circumstances connected with the remittances indicated that they were both from the same party."—N. Y. Sun.

A Practical People. Germans are certainly practical peo-

ple, especially in military matters. A Prussian military committee lately conducted, at Spandau, a series of experiments on the penetrative force of different types of projectiles. Of course, for this purpose, no target could equal flesh and blood. Accordingly the war minister placed at the disposal of the committee a number of horses, which were started at full gallop and shot down with highly satisfactory results. This is pretty well, but the sequel is infinitely more edifying. They have in Prussia, it seems, a society for the protection of animals, and this body had the temerity to remonstrate with the war minister on the subject of the experiment. The result, however, was that the society itself was prosecuted, and kid gloves and the gantlets of long ones. an insult to the army. - London Truth. has been fined 50 marks and costs for

KENNEDY'S Ira Sampson, his wife and eight children, all bound from Maine to California-this was a party I saw in a Maine Central train one morning this

plaints, Constitution, and all deorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfilling friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

KEEP IT PURE.

The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease -Surgery the Last Resort-A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y, is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken. Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir,—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy" which I have continued to take in completely. I soon got over the depression pro-duced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. Yours, &c., Matthew Farrell. I am sure of that.

24 Adams Street. In all cases when a consultation is deemed de-

Address.—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, M. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend.

J. M. Walker,

Has "st opened a large steck of

WALL PAPER.

Window Curtains, Curtains and Fixtures, Poles and Cornices.

A FULL STOCK OF

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Mixed Paints in all colors ready for use

Room and Picture Mouldings, Fismes made to order, and fine pictures neatly

House and Sign Painting Paper Hanging and

Interior Decorating

A SPECIALTY. Personal attention given all work.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS Parlor Suits,

Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables,

Lounges SPRING BEDS.

Hair, **Husk and** Sea Grass **M**attresses and the original

Woven Wire Mattress AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN-

Cabinet Work.

AMOS CIROD, for a number of years past an employe of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters, Saloon and Bar Fixtures.

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

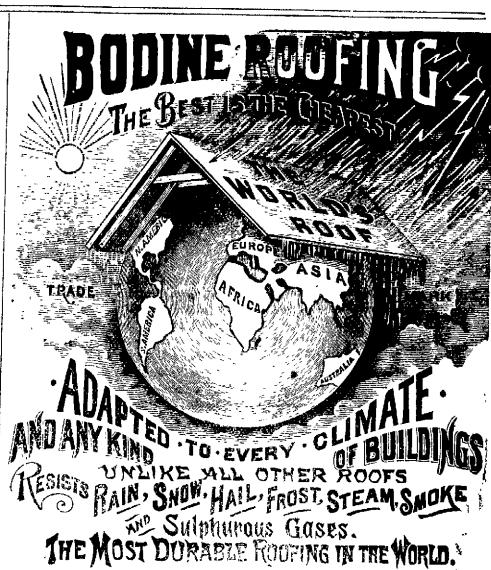
Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building. Yours truly,

Amos Girod.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easlest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.



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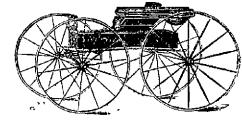
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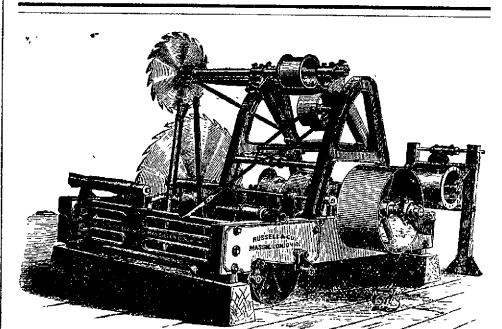
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Blacksmithing, Repainting, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheager grade of Buggies than I make, am handling the

COLUMBUS BUGGIES AND PHÆTONS.

in the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere Agent for the Watertown Platform Spring Wagons and Buggies.

the best platform wagons made in New York. Call and examine stock an prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented. PERRY H. YOUNG



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(SUCCESSOR TOWN. S. YOUNG.)

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JIM'S CABIN.

A Curious Picture of Primitive Life in the North Carolina Highlands

Jim's cabin, like others in the mountain, is in a hollow, so as to be close to an everflowing spring, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, describing the life of a North Carolina mountaineer. Barn he has noue. He raises a little corn and some of the common vegetables. A sorghum patch furnishes him with sirup, and his bee skips help to furnish sweets. The bull-tongue is his plow and cultivator. It is a single tooth, like a cultivator share fastened to a home-made beam. His harrow is a scrubby tree-top. These farming utensils and the household furniture are the same his father used a century ago. This is how his churn was manufactured: A section of a sassafras log was bored through from end to end with an auger. Then strips were split out from the inside and a groove was cut out to hold the bottom, made from a dry board, which was closely fitted in and the green shell left to shrink neatly about it. The churn was perfectly tight, although it was bound by no hoop. The "Iye gum" is another institutifion made from a hollow log. A dug-out is anchored in the brook, and in this Mrs. Railey stands when she does the family washing. She first dips the clothes in the clear water, and then, drawing them over the end of the log, she belabors them with a paddle, repeating the process until they are clean. Almost everything used is made at home. Even the shoe thread is from flax grown on the clearing, and Jim tans the leather from which he makes his own shoes.

A mountain loom is a whole show and it plays a leading part in the household economy. Jim split the frame of his out of white oak and shaped it with a drawing knife. The "quills" (bobbins) are pieces of reed. The shuttle is whittled from the wood of rhododendrom maximum. The spinning wheels are also hand-made from the tree. Leaves of symplocos furnish a yellow dye; butternut root a brown, and other colors are made from other products of

Of course I took dinner with Jim, and his table was bountifully furnished with fried chicken and bacon, boiled cabbage, baked potatoes and baked pumpkin, hard corn-bread and butter, sweet milk and butter milk, coffee of the blackest and strongest, sweetened with sorghum. The first meal at a mountain board is a trying experience in one respect, for the table is built very high and the benches low, so that the edge of the table is on a level with the shoulders. This arrangement enables the feeder to sip coffee from his cup without raising it, and by placing his mouth at the edge of his plate he can shovel in his provender without much effort. It requires some practice, however, to accomplish these feats with grace and precision. After dinner we sat about the big, stone fireplace, while Jim smoked home-grown tobacco in a homemade pipe, and Mrs. Railey took down from a shelf an earthen jar scaled with tarred cloth, which she proceeded to open. The contents, canned peaches. were emptied into a large tin basin, and over these was poured a quantity of honey, and afterward some sweet cream. Several spoons were then placed inviting all hands to "lay to." The order was promptly obeyed by every one but me. I had eaten so heartily that the dessert could not excite my appetite.

TREASURE TROVE.

The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in this country have been greatly interested of late in one of the strangest stories, connected with incidents growing out of the late war, that have ever been recorded. The factsfor they are facts—were related by an officer who stood high in the list of our country's defenders, and who is personally acquainted with the persons named,

as indeed are very many of our citizens.

A young man named Charles Hall, of this (Niagara) county, having been admitted to the bar as an attorney, left home in 1883 in search of his fortune, and at length concluded to "hang up his shingle" in Exeter, Luzerne county, Pa. He was a bright, energetic young man, with a faculty for making friends, and was quite successful in his new field, being at length elected Justice of the Peace. It was while acting in this capacity that an old weather and world beaten tramp was brought before him on a charge of vagrancy. With such a clear case made out in his ragged habiliments and significantly marked features, there was little need of other witnesses for the prosecution.

Justice Hall was in some way, however, moved by a feeling of pity for the forlorn old man, and, instead of the usual commitment to the County Jail, made the sentence out to the almshouse. As the man turned to depart with the constable he stopped suddenly, and looking back at the justice said, "You look very much like an old friend of mine. a comrade in the army, who is now dead. What is your name?' "My name is Hall."

"Is that possible?" said the prisoner. "Why that was his name, too, and we both enlisted in '61 at Lockport, New

It was now the Justice's turn to grow interested, and he exclaimed, "Why, that was where I was born, and my father's first name was Reuben. He was killed or at least died in the army of

Sherman in front of Savannah. "Then." said the old tramp, with much feeling manifested in his countenance, "I have something to say to you of more than common importance if we can be alone for a few minutes." The squire at first hesitated, but becoming impressed with the conviction that the prisoner was deeply in carnest by the evidently genuine pleasure exhibited in his features, he led the way to his private office, and, closing the door, listened to the veteran's story, which, in brief, is as follows: "My name is Eben Pratt," said he. "I was born and raised on a farm in Niagara county, New York. When the war commenced I enlisted in Captain Cothran's battery of light artillery at Lockport, for three years, or during the war. The company numbered about 160 men, mostly from that county,

and after we got to the front we were

tillery Regiment, and were designated as Battery B. I was a cannoneer, and my chum in my mess was a young Niagara county boy named Reuben Hall. We were very intimate friends, and as time wore on our friendship for each other increased, and we shared each other's confidences. He told me that he had left a young wife and child at home who were well cared for by his father, the patriotic spirit aroused by the call to arms being too much for him to withstand.

Well, to make a long story short, Battery B passed through the terrible Army of the Potomac, most of the time with the Twelfth Army Corps, under General Slocum. When Sherman's advance through Georgia was decided upon, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated into what was called the Twentieth Corps, and, still under Slocum. participated in that famous 'March to the Sea.' There is no use of my detailing the particulars of this journey; it is history. While death dealt sad havoc in the ranks of Battery B, until we reached Atlanta and rested there, my chum 'Rube' and myself escaped it all."

"It was while we were at Atlanta that Sherman's army of 90,000 men were paid off. Many of the boys had re-enlisted again in 1864, and received big bounties. When they were paid there was ten months' pay due each man, together with two or three bounties. There was scarcely an enlisted man in the Twentieth Corps that had not then \$1,-000 in his pocket, and there was no possible way of sending it home, and no sutlers or stores in the camp where luxuries could be procured. The sequel showed that a great mistake had been made in paying the men at Atlanta. At the least calculation there was \$5,000,-000 in Sherman's army at that time, most of it in the possession of the enlisted men. A furor of gambling set in and raged with unprecedented violence. Old men, beardless youths, and in fact, everybody gambles, and groups of soldiers gathered around the camp-fires far into the night to barter money and health away in games of chance. Both my chum and myself had caught the gambling fever, passing many sleepless nights at the cards, and he had been quite successful, but in doing so his health had suffered, and I noticed that he seemed to be gradually failing. I did not consider his illness dangerous, however, until when we reached the Savannah river his condition grew alarming. One night at about midnight, when I sat by his side in the tent alone, he said to me, Eb, I have a favor to ask of you,' and he took from his knapsack a bundle of greenbacks done up in a paper, saying: Here are the profits of the march from Atlanta. I want you to take this and see that it reaches my family. Go bury it where you can mark the spot if you pull through, and ----,' here he was seized with a terrible fit of coughing. I ran for the doctor, but when I returned blood was gushing from his mouth and he died in a few minutes.

"I took the money and afterward planted it by a peculiar tree far above our camp on the river bank. I did not know the value of the package, as he never told me. He was buried the next day. I put up a headboard made of a eracker-box nailed to a tree over his grave, and marked his name on it. When the army reached Raleigh, N. C., in the dish, and Jim, taking his pipe and learned of the capture of Richmond from his mouth, handed one to each of and the end of the war, I was taken the youngsters and a larger one to me. (sick, laid in the hospital over three months more dead than alive, finally recovered, and when I received my pay and discharge, instead of going home like a man, I entered upon a life of dissipation, and have been drifting around ever since, sinking lower all the time. I should have gone as I intended to Lockport to hunt up my old chum's family, or at least should have written to them, but neglected it, as you see. Now," said the old veteran, in concluding, "I solemnly declare that I have never told a man of the whereabouts of that money, and have never been near it since. I believe I can take you to it, if you want to go, and, as I believe you are its proper owner, I want you to have it."

After thinking the matter over a little, Justice Hall concluded to accept the old man's offer, and together they made the trip. They had very little difficulty in finding the money in a fair state of preservation, all of it redeemable, in fact. and on counting it Hall found himself the possessor of \$11,000 in greenbacks. The Justice took old Eben Pratt back to Luzerne, where he now lives, and has actually become a sober and industrious and, as he always was, an honest man.

Superstition of Fishermen.

My father, an officer in the British service, was an enthusiastic amateur sea fisherman. He it was who taught me to catch mackerel, with a trout rod and fly, or rather with a white or grey feather tipped with scarlet and made in the form of a fish-not a fly. The good old gentleman was genial and garru-lous, and nothing delighted him more than to converse with the rough but honest fishermen of the coast. On one occasion on the east shore of Fifeshire, Scotland-near Pittenweem, I think-a group of fishermen were seated on the beach lazily mending their nets, at a distance of fifty yards or so from a boat that had been drawn up above high water-mark. Two or three pigs were rooting for mussels at some further distance off. Happening to point to the animals and make some remarks respecting those swine, my respected progenitor was astonished to see every man leap to his feet and with horror depicted on his face run at utmost speed and place his finger on a nail or ring bolt or thole pin or other piece of iron of the boat, to break the evil spell. At the same time my amazed parent was warned never again to utter the word swine on the sea-coast. If he should have occasion to mention the malign animals at all he was to call them beasties. Subsequent inquiry could only clicit a confused statement that the devil enters into swine (not beasties), causing them to run down a steep place into the sea and spoil the fishing .-American Angler.

One of the curiosities of light and heat is the fact that rays of the sun should pass through a cake of ice without melting it at all, as is the case when the thermometer stands a little above zero. That the rays of heat actually penetrate the ice is shown by the fact that a lens of ice may be used for setting fire to injoined to the First New York Light Arflammable substances.

WIT AND HUMOR.

She—"William, when are we going to be married?" He—"Not until your father takes me into business, Sarah. I don't want to take you from your home until I can support you by good, honest toil."—Ted-Bits.

The fact that a cattle-man jumped from an express train near Buffalo while it was going at the rate of forty miles an hour and alighted unharmed loses its surprising features when one remembers that he was probably accustomed to riding a bucking broncho. -St. Paul

Chicago policeman to pedestrian— Phat strate is this, sur?" Pedestrian This is Madison street; but you, an officer, should know all about it." Chicago policeman—"Faix, an' I'm from the owld country but two wakes, an' I thought it might be I was off my bate.' -Chicago Merchant-Traveler.

Sympathetic Visitor (to convict)-What brought you to this unfortunate place, my poor fellow?" Convict— "Prize-fightin', sorr." Sympathetic Sympathetic Visitor-"Ah, indeed; prize-fighting. I suppose you feel the disgrace of your present position keenly at times?" Convict—"Disgrace, sorr? I knocked me man out on the second round!"-

"I don't see upon what grounds you can secure a pension. You were not in the army during the War." "I know, but I was in the Home Guards." "Were you wounded or disabled?" "No; but I first saw the woman who is now my wife while we were on parade. Since then I've had nothing but trouble, and think the Government ought to give me a pension."—Philadelphia Chronicle.

At the minstrels: Tambo-"Well, Mr. Bones, can you tell me the difference between death and a young lady engaged to a mining broker?" Bones-"No, sah. What am de difference 'tween a lady what's engaged to a mining broker and def?" Tambo— "Because death loves a shining mark, and the young lady loves a mining shark." Interlocutor—"The beautiful ballad, 'Pa has gone to Canada!' "-Chicago Rambler.

X- is dangerously sick abed, and his wife and an intimate friend who are watching at his side try to divert his mind by a little conversation "It is a delightful thing," said his friend, "to have so devoted a wife. It almost makes one want to be sick." "Go and get married then." "I have been thinking of it, and already have my eye on a certain widow." "A widow!" exclaimed X- bitterly. "Am I so low as that, then?"—Paris Figuro.

They were sitting looking on at a per-formance. They were two bosom friends of the female sex, and they were discussing the people on the stage. "My dear," said one to the other as she took her opera-glass off a pretty girl among the figurantes, "that's the one Charley Brown-Jones is running after. Poor Mrs. Brown-Jones! I wonder if she recognizes her rival?" "That girl in blue? said the other, taking a long and comprehensive look. "Charley's developed quite good taste since he got married."-San Francisco Chronicle.

Uncle Rastus (to Magistrate)-"Yo" musn't be too hard on er poo' ole man, sah. I's a orphan." Magistrate— "How old are you, Uncle Rastus?"
Uncle Rastus—"Bout sebenty, sah." Magistrate—"It's hard lines to be an Uncle Rastas. orbban at your age. "Deed 'tis, sah. My poo' ole mudder died two months befo' I was bo'n." Magistrate—"Don't you mean your father?" Uncle Rastus-"Praps I does, vo' honah. I spees I's not in my right min', or I wouldn't 'tempt ter steal chickens from a man what keeps a yaller dawg."—N. Y. Times.

Scene in a Chicago court: Judge-Officer, why did you prefer a charge of drunk and disorderly against this man? He doesn't seem to have been doing anything wrong." Officer— Well, your Honor, he looked dry, and I knew if he got a drink he might be disorderly." Judge-"Quite true. But if you have nothing more against him I will have to let him go." Officer (despondently) -"I suppose so. But [brightening up] you can hold him for complicity in the express robbery and murder." Judge
—"Quite true. He will stand committed."—Peoria Transcript.

The widow of a German army officer went to the pension office for the purpose of drawing her pension. She presented the usual certificate of the Mayor of her village to the effect that she was still alive. "This certificate is not right," said the doctor. "What is the matter with it?" "Because it bears the date of Dec. 21, but your pension was due Dec. 15.1 "What kind of a certificate do you want?" "We must have a certificate that you were alive the 15th day of December. Of what use is this one that says you were alive the 21st day of December-six days later?"-German Paper.

A prairie-dog trap is ingenious. Place a headless barrel over the prairie-dog's hole, and half fill it with fine sand. The little burrower will soon scratch his way to the top of the same. But the fine sand falls into the hole and fills it up, and it cannot dig another through the half-fluid particle, neither can he climb up the sides of the barrel. All he can do is to reverse the familiar lines of Virgil and exclaim: "The ascent to the upper air is easy, but to recall one's steps and re-enter Avernus how hopeless the attempt!" This is without doubt the way in which the prairie-dogs in Central Park were captured.—Jamestown Kansan.

Your Connecticut man is usually sharp at a bargain when he gives his mind to it. A Waterburry weekly newspaper made an invariable rule to charge \$1 cash down for a year's subscription, and \$1.25 when the subscriber was in arrears. One subscriber was three weeks behind when he went to renew his subscription the other day. He offered his dollar, and was told that \$1.25 was the price. "I'll stop my paper," said the subscriber. "Here are 12 cents I owe you for the three papers."
After the editor had pocketed the 12 cents the subscriber handed out the same dollar and said he guessed he'd subscribe for a year. He saved just 13 cents by the operation. He is 75 years old.

"I am hard up," said a tough-looking chap to a resident of Jefferson avenue, whom he met on the street the other evening. "So am I," was the reply, I available.

"I'd like to borrow about 15 cents." "So would I." "Say," said the man as he came a step nearer, "this is a piece of good luck. I was looking for just such a man as you are. We are both hard up; we both want money. There's an old shoemaker down here who keeps \$250 under his bench. Come down with me. I'll take him by the neck while you grab the boodle, and we'll whack even." The millionaire begged to be excused, and the stranger reproachfully called after him: "All right! If you had rather sleep under stairways and beg for cold victuals than roll in wealth, that's your lookout. Don't go whining around about hard luck, however. The man who won't kill an old shoemaker for \$250 must expect Providence to go back on him and keep him under."—Detroit Free

Press. "The cook-stove at our house," said Maj. Fenwick, "has been acting up ever since the freeze, and I was ordered to go to George De Cottes' and have a load of mixed wood split fine and sent up. Well, you know the night we attended the lodge meeting? That was the day. I forgot all about it, and when I came home to supper the madam asked me about the chip and splinters, and I owned up that business drove it out of my head, but as I would see De Cottes that night would give the order and it would be sent up in the morning. You know we were detained at the lodge to a late hour. Next morning at breakfast the madam told me it was hardly worth while worrying over the wood' in my sleep, and begged me not to be troubled about it.' In my sleep,' I said, 'why, what did I say in my sleeppi More than once in your dreams last night,' said she, 'you eried out: Here, give me another dollar's worth of chips." -Florida Times-Union.

Indian Paint-Stones.

The paint-stone in the possession of Postmaster Hope, of Paint, Ohio, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is about five inches long and three inches broad, and tapers to an edge like a stone hatchet. is extremely heavy, and looks like a smooth piece of polished iron which has been corroded, or like a piece of polished iron ore. A hole drilled through the middle makes a place for a string or thong of deer sinew by which it was attached to his belt by the Indian warrior. "What was this hatchet used for?" I asked Mr. Hope, picking up one of the painted stones. "Do you call that a hatchet?" he remarked; "look here a minute and I will show you."

He picked up a small saucer made out of granite and rudely fashioned on the principle of an India-ink saucer. He filled the hollow of the saucer with water and then rubbed the "hatchet" in it as he would have done a cake of water-color paint. In a few minutes he had a teaspoonful of brilliant vermilion paint. Applying some of it to the back of his hand in stripes it proved to be a brilliant vermilion flesh dye, bright enough to send the most dudical Indian beau into raptures.

"This," said Mr. Hope, noting my look of amazement, "is an Indian paintstone. It was found in this county and is a remarkably fine specimen. The Indians were accustomed to tie the paintstones to their belts by means of thongs, and always carried them to battle. The mode of manufacturing them was quite remarkable. The Indians hunted in springs which contained oxide of fron. The iron in such springs—always—floats on the top in the form of a seum. This they would patiently skim off the surface with a rude spoon and collect it in a vessel which they used for the purpose. When they had collected a sufficient amount of 'skimmings' to make a paint-stone they added certain other substances, and then molded it into the hatchet-shape which characterizes ail the paint-stones left by the Indians. The method they employed in doing the molding is not definitely known. The springs in the neighborhood of Paint were remarkable for the amount of iron soun they yielded, and this region was a favorite resort for the Indians to make paint-stones. This one gives a bright vermillion tint, but there are others which give a bright yellow or a rich purple tint. With these colors the Indian braves could get themselves up in superb style. They would rub the paint-stone in water in this stone saucer, and then apply the stripes to their skins directly with the stone. The color which it yields does not rub off, but remains on the skin a long time. The exact recipe which the Indians employed in making the paint-stones will never be known, but the principle of all the coloring matter is the oxide of iron. This paint-scum can often be seen on the springs and streams in this vicinity

Banished from Russia.

The late J. B. F. Bressant, noted in his day as the handsomest actor on the French stage and the greatest favorite with women, was compelled to leave Russia very abruptly because in his lovemaking there he was caught poaching on imperial preserves. Returning home from a bear-hunt one afternoon, he found an officer of the ezar's household waiting for him, who said, courteously but firmly: "M. Bressant, I am charged to deliver into your hands the sum of 10,000 silver roubles. A carriage is at the door to convey you to Paris, whither you are enjoined to proceed without a moment's delay." "But," objected the surprised Frenchman, "I have debts to settle before I leave, and-" "All that will be attended to for you after your departure." "At least I must pack my trunk!" "That is not necessary. All your belongings will be sent to your address in Paris, and you will find in the carriage everything you are likely to need on the journey." Bressant yielded and departed.—N. Y. Tribune.

Pulp is being used as a substitute for lumber in the manufacture of furniture and other articles now made exclusively of wood. By mixing the pulp with clays, steatite, asbestos, plumbago, and mica substances of every possible color and compactness may be produced. It is estimated that only about 20 per cent of the timber felled reaches economic uses, while if the saw-mill were combined with the pulping and pressing processes all the material in the trunk might be



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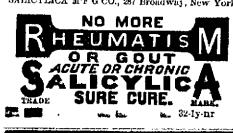
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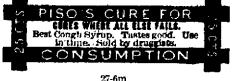
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The City Council Pushes Through Its Routine Work

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All regards as of the City Council and a good) come a cof interested speciators. swelfered for two hours in the Council, charaber last night.

Mr. Lies noy brought up the Prospect street sower anther again and gave the result of his laterview with the City So-Ballon. A number of Main street residents large to recel against having the Prospect street sewer empty into theirs.

The Schellor says if they insist upon that it will be very easy to turn the tax street sower which passes, under the canal belongs only to the city, and if the Main street people attempt to cut out shut them all from the pipe under the canal, and then their private sewer will to go on witheat resistance.

saftery would have been contested had sort. Then it was decided to leave columbus. the Coanci, power to regulate it, but as The Senators said that they would all go to their they have not they swallowed the bitter. pail, with as good grace as possible.

A petition signed by George Rink, Thomas Voltager and others, praying ever i could find them. There was some commofor the proper repair of North High and flast Charry streets was referred to the Convolutee on Street; and Alleys.

A petition shared by Thomas Finigan, Michael 6 meson and many others, pray-The same committee. The report of the Street Commissioner

was referred. Leports for the weeks peck the secure chemiling April 29 and May 6, for \$42, and after were arraid." gto be were approved and the amounts | ideed to the credit of the Commissioner, around Regley; "you don't believe that."

Mr. Lieghbey of the Street Committee "Well, that's what they said," answer et the corner of East and Tremon's think who they say," streets, and specified the grading being | The truth is that many of the Democrats condone by order of the vestry of St. Time. othy's "hareb. The question was rederived to the committee with power to-

The end of the Health Officer of \$300 salary was approved and ordered paid Committee, as far as the femals for that purpose go by a vote of seven to one, Mr. Ochler

Idr. Sayder basved that the Clerk have the minutes of the special meeting, held May I, corrected and the advertisement for elestric lighting worded so as to have will be received antil May 26.

advertise again for hids to be one not 2% explaining that his motion would prevent any possible misunderstanding. Others thought Mr. Snyder's motion sufficient to cover the ground, and Mr. Sayder's vas carried.

tee on Prisons and Police be instructed at enty-four hours in their significant jet in this to have the vegethation of the Charles | drama will have been played, street jail hoproved by tearing out a certain partition. Carried.

Mr. Gink proved that the Mayor be reoriested to notry Patrick and Michael

ing be given by the engineer to M. A. down feels as the facilities Democratic senators. Brown and J. R. Bunn, Carried. Mr. Jackis posed that work on the

stopped until the council had determined shother or not it is on the line. Mr. Snyder proposed its reference to the committee. Mr. Jarvis withdrew his trotton and the other was passed.

Mr. Sayder aloved that the committee investigate and decide whether or not filler. Carried.

Regularitions for the two vacancies on and of Bealth being in order, Mr. due preceded the name of Dr. A. , Risignour; Mr. Lieghley, Dr. T. Clarke Hiller; and Mr. Snyder Dr. T. J. Reed. Plue bullot resulted as follows: Tre-Riderrone 6, Jr. Reed 6, Dr. Miller 4. The first two gentlemen were elected.

The following were placed in nomination In the Parce vacancies on the Bear for Ekaminztion, one of which is the unexpired term of the lafe Charles R. Tay or George Willison, S. C. Bowman, J. R. Duan, George Scheer, Godtrey stager, R. D. Crawford, J. H. Webb and D. H. Foiger.

A ballet was taken for the two three year members resulting in the election of George Willism, who received 5 votes, Dunn received 4, Bowman 1, Scheer 2, Massa 1, and Crawford 2.

Six ballotts had to be taken before a second member could be elected, one of which had to Lethrown out, as the ticket of one of our legislators was illegible. Others were as follows:

Second - Bournan I, Dunn 2, Scheer 2, Crawford 3. Third-Bowman 1, Dunn 2, Scheer 3,

Crawford 2. Fourth-Bowman I, Dunn 1, Scheer 2, Crawford 3.

Fifth-Rowman 2, Dunn 4, Mausz 1 Crawford L

Sixth-Bowman 3, Dunn 5. Mr. Dunn was declared elected.

Four ballots were ordered before the

one year member was elected. Tecond-Bows and Scheer 3, Craw-Second-Dowman 1, Scheer 3, Craw-

ford 4. Third-Bowman 1, Scheer 3, Crawford 4.

Fourth-Dowman I, Scheer 2, Crawford o.

A serenading party passed under the windows as Captain Crawford's election was announced, and while the excite- which is not probable, he will soon be in Ohio.

THE SENATORIAL RUNAWAYS.

The Real Cause of the Exodus. Sergeant-at-Arms Negley Refuses to be Bulldozed, and They Find it Necessary to Leave the State-Who Pays the Expenses of the Southern Spree?

Special to the Commercial Gazette.

Conumbes, O., May 7 .-- There are a great many Onto men banqueting to night. There is a bulleast and goodly company of gentlemen at Delmonteo's in New York, and there is a group of Conneless Senators of Ohio drinking whisky in Southern toverns at the expense of partisan dupes. who are persuading the disgraced fugitives that they are heroes. It don't take much to make one great man in the South. The expans from Co londers was not accomplished without much befor debate on the part of the Democratic Senates, I have heard a great deal of the scenes which were ensered in the stormly gamenses that on the ground that it is private property, inseed at the night. Sergeaut at grass Negley, it scenes, is not quite in harmony with the fugitive Schator. They tried to coerce him, and bend him to their will, but, according to his story, bles on them. That section of the Main 1 field to do so. Said her "The Democrats had a pumber of secret caucuses, at which various plans were discussed. At first there was a small majority who voted against running away. It was arged with truth, and force, that a more in Prospect street, the city can step in and Jurious and foolish thing than flight could not be done. It was opposed in caucus as a party mersare. It was easy to see that we would be weekened by any such course. Finally it was deterbe of very Hule use. The objectors can | mined to go out of the Senate and remain in Cosae through a h.P. stone with a hole in lumbus. I was asked to agree not to arrest any if and will propably allow the good work of the Democratic Senators if I was so ordered to do by General Kennedy. They wanted me to flatly refuse to do my duty. I told with sulphuric The payment of the Health Officer's emphasis that I would agree to nothing of the homes, if I would quietly telegraph them if dep uties were dispatched to arrest them, so that they could happen to be out of the house when the officers came for them. I refused to do this, and

> tion after this declaration." "Why did they finally decide to flee from the

> said that I would arrest them whenever or wher-

"Well, when Zimmermann and Mehaffey got have of absence the rest beganne demoralized, ing for the greating and filling of West and it was agreed to run. This was not determined for the greating and filling of West and it was agreed to run. Oak street, between Muskingum and the | med upon until Tuesday night, a few hours before Fi. Wayne railroud, was also referred to they left. The thing which really turned the senie to fay a of dight was the belief that the Republican State Committee was coming here on for the week tenoning May 8, for \$79,55 Wednesday with a lot of heaters with which to peak the Secate chamber. The Democratic Sen-

"O, rats?" exclaimed the little group of listeners

"Well, that's what they said," answered the reported tire bud socition of the fire plug | segment-arms, that then people don't always

> scated to leave the State with refuctance, because they knew it was political suicide; but they were not manly enough to assert themselves and disregard the instructions from Washington. The talk about the Republican committee's

presence having any searing on the case is tire some nonscuse. Tuesday afternoon it was agreed by the Demo

erats to go out of the Senate Chember on Wedness day, if General Kennedy ruled that the fraudulently elected Sensions from Hamilton county could not vote on the reports of the Investigating

Late Tuesday night the carrier caugus decision was reconsidered, and it was hastily decided to leave the State at soon as possible, and to remain away till the Legislature should, be forced to adjourn. The refusal of Ne fley to work with the Senators and protect them from arrest made the cowar By flight nonessary.

The experies of the southern spree are considit purrously indensioned that the bids erable, but a is not suppose that the legitive S matters are paying the birts. The expenses are Mr. Williams to ved that the Council deneyed perhaps by lobby ists, who have a deep dal interest in preventing the passage of a law taxing the liquor traffe. The Democratic Senat is the not only adding about \$1,000 a day to the expenses of the State, but they are preventing the resonactment of the constitutional featso Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, and afthe contlaw, and are thereby wickedly fereing a barden of more than Egonore upon the Mr. Snyder moved that the commity, tax rayers. It is my paperssion, that within

Senator bodd's disputer to Governor Farahar indicates that the Democrats are becoming plarmed at the manifestations of publiclindignation in the press of the country. There is no-Burker to pat a curbing on Andrew thing but contempt expressed for them here, and Judge Thurmen said to day that in his long life. Mr. Accepts tooked that Times for curies the had not many tools, but never such 90 torough

The Republicans in the Secrete broke the dead ferror on the service side of East Tremont | Lock Saturday in the manner suggested by Secre street or past to the Sippo Mills, be vary of State Resinson, and sorted the four Republican concessants from Hamilton Frounty. Schator Van Cleaf was not on hand to demand a call, and the Smite proceeded to business with out taking any cognizance of the fact that fewer than a quotum were present. Mr. Pavey arose to a question of privilege, the highest known to the holy-that involving the right of members to the city must pay for the extension of their seas, and moved that Messis. Wilson the Plans street storm water sewer in | Kuchbert, Hopple and Brushears were not elected the carrai, through the basin now being members of the Senate of the 67th General Asembly, and that George W. Hardaere, Frank Kirchner, J. C. Richardson and Amzi McGill were elected and were entitled to the seats, and that they should take those seats. The motion was put and carried by viva voce vote, no one demanding a division. The four Republicans were then sworn in and took their seats.

The four frouds and their deserting computriots can now stay away without delaying legisla-

tion, for business is going on as before. Allen O'Myers says he has wired the fleeing Democratic senators, in reply to their inquiry want they had better do, that they had "better co and hang themselves." But, said Allen O'M. there is no likelihood of their taking good advice honestly and disinterestedly proffered.

Mr. Pavey offered a resolution in the Senate Monday afternion preceded by a recital of facts, showing that President pro tem. O'Neil had abandoned his place in the Senate without leave and fied the State. The resolution declared the office vacant, and provided for an election to fill the vacancy. Van Cleaf got in another objection, but was overruled, and the motion declared car ried. Mr. Ely nominated Senator S. A. Conrad of Stark county, and he was duly elected, receiv ing twenty votes, assuming the duties of the position immediately.

Our and About.

Lima's last rink has been converted into a liv-

Maggie Obrien, aged seven years, was killed by a freight train at Pamesville.

A Youngstown Judge has decided electric light wires must not come nearer than forty feet to telephone wires. In Elyria, a town about half the size of Massil-

lon, subscriptions are taken up for open air concerts. In this city it seems we cannot have even The Mayor of Mansfield charges the ex-Chief of Fire Department, William Harmon, with having

conspired to set fire to a dozen buildings in the heart of the town, The Canadian courts have decided that Van Fiest, the defaulting Huron County Tressurer, can be extradited, and unless an appeal is taken,

Mr. Beggan opposed the bill. ent was hottest the council adjourned. | The Alliance Review is advocating a park for

that fast growing city. Before laying out the ground, they should appoint a committee to visit Massillon, and gaze upon the lonely park at that place. It would well pay for the trip,-Fullow

Mr. McBride introduced a bill in the House this afternoon authorizing the Council of Allisome. Stark county, to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000 to meet deficiences. It was passed un- dictated. der a suspension of the rules. Another bill by the same gentlemen authorizes the Council of Mussitlon to levy a special tax not exceeding two mills for water and light targets. This was read a second time, but a motion to place it on its passage was lost.

WASHINGTON,

PENSION BILLS.

There is a great dear of comment in congressional circles over the half gindement that Preciden Clevel in I has curie! upon the pension commiss reers for mapers relations to all the pens, an buby which have been passed by confress, and that he in-tends to veto all of those which dispose of citins that have been rejected by the pen-Son office for any other reason than a want.

of juri-diction.

Cof. Dudley, the ex-pensions commission-er, says that vory few cas schaye been rejected by the pension office for want of jurisdiction, and that if the president eartries out his purpose he will veto several hundred hills. He says that most of the cases covered by bills are those in which the claimants have been plainly entitled to pensions but have been mable to complete their evidence on account of death of a witness or some familiar misfortune. He thinks that great care is taken by the congressional committees in scratticizing such cases, and that it is almost impossible to get a fraudulent one reported favorably.

CONGRESSIONAL

MAY 5.—The inter-state commerce bill was again taken up by the Senate this aftermoon. The pending amendment was that offered by Camden applying an absofute long and short had clause to each railroad separately. Messrs, Spooner and Palmer spoke against the age adment. The latter said it was unfair to the railroads and unfair to the people. Mr. Riddicherger supported the amendment. He said that without it the bill would be one which every railroad president in the United States would advecate. The bill, without this amendment, would build up half a dozen cities and ignore the people of all the rest of the Union. It would be especially injurious to Virginia.

Mr. Call Javor d the amendment. He

said competition had failed to produce reasonable rates of railway charg's between the different pornious of the country. A vote being taken on the american oil, it was agreed to--yeas, 29; mays, 24. The Senate shortly afterward adjourned.

May 6.—The Senate resumed considera-MAY 0.-1746 Senate resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill to-day, and, after a long debate, grouped an amendment offered by Signifor Wisson, providing that the provision of the bill against receiving more for a short than for a long hall should not be construed as authorizing any railroad company to charge as

unich for a short as for a long haul.

In the course of the debate Senator Ingalls bitterly opposed the Camden amendment adopted yesterday, declaring it to be a crawbar thrust into the works of a watch. Its effect would be to make the producer of the west pay shori-had rates on every pound of freight brought to the scaboard.

A great number of anegoliums were submitted, among them one of Senator Ed-umids, giving United States Circuit [courts auticity to compel common carriers to obey the requirements of the commission under parally of forfeiting a sum not to ex-eccl \$500 a day after a day fixed by the court. Another amendment offered by Selector Morgan provides a penalty of impresonment for not more than \$500, or both, in case of two or more persons convicted of conspirity to observe the movement of the market and the movement of the movement. arabas or the amouding of cars, or to put in perfitting personal scenning of and officer or

car slove of a sy rational compuny.

It was not amousty agreed that a vote should be taken on the oils octors adjournment on The day next.

MAY 10. The Seance resumed considera-tion of the inter-sum commerce fill to-day tion of the inter-sum commerce till to-day and adopted amendments giving to the composition the right to report to the United States Cir till coher and get ils speedy judgment on comparint when yer the companies decline trobe, the order of the companies on, and limiting, in the case of common curriers w, esseral es are pairly by railroad and party by water, when both are used for a monantous pass; go or equipment from one sinte to another, the populcation of the odd to such of those compames as are "mader common control, man-

agement, or arrangement. MAY IL-Those amendments to the interstate commerce bid which aimed at Strikers did not receive much consideration to-day at the bands of the senate. Senator Morgan's amendment amplified the defini-tion of conspiracy until it would be very inconvenient for sirik, is, as it would make anything like a boycoit or an interference with non-action men dangerous, I: was discussed at some length, and then rejected by the emphasic vote of 49 to 7, the 3 votes being Morgan, Estimates, and Doigh. The 49 may have thought that the accoption of this amendment would be politically impourtance at this time, but they found a ready reason for their action in the proposition that police and criminal matters should be left to the local authorities. Senator Brown's amendment was aimed rather at increasing the severity of penalties for interfering with reilroads, and he proposed to make a man guilty of marder whose obstruction of a road resulted in the death of any person, but after the vote on Mr. Morgan's amendment he aid not insist on a call of the roll, and allowed his amendment to be laid on the table without a straggle.

Mr. Brown moved to make the brit applicable to river routes as well as to reitroalis, saying that the Mississippi river steamboats practiced all the worse discrimina-tions complained of as against the railroars, and he saw no reason why the boats engaged on that river should be exempt from the restrictions attempted to be put on railroads. The amendment was rejected

An amendment offered by Mr. Speoner vas agreed to applying the word "unlawfull to the discriminations condemned by the bill, so as to bring breaches of its provisions within the technical meaning of the

penat clause. A modification of the long and short haulchause was suggested by Mr. Edmands. The modification was to restore to the chause the words "and from the same point of departure," which had been stricken out by the adoption of Mr. Camdea's amend-ment, but to add immediately afterward for to the same noise of arrival?

or to the same point of arrival."

The bill was finally ordered reprinted as

MAY 5,—To-dry having been set aside for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs, the first bill carled up, which was considered in committee of the whole, was one for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army. It provides that all soldiers of the late war who re-enlisted as veteran volunteers and afterward were discharged to re-ceive promotion and receive commissions as officers in the army shall be paid all installments of veteran bounty which were withheld from them on account of their being so commissioned and mustered, the same as they would have been emitted to receive had they completed their terms of unlistment without promotion and received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Hewitt opposed the bill in a bitter speech. He said, we shall be traitors to every obligation which we assumed, to every duty which we are sent here to fulfill, unless we wake up to the sentiment of the people on this great question, and, inseed of hapesing taxes and naking new appropriations, reduce the taxes and lighten the load on the energies of the peo-

Mr. Skinster, of North Caroline, gill that he genties and from New York (Mr. Hewitt), in attempting to account for the passed,

voices of some in memoris, and made use of words to the effect that they were compelled to your against their better judgment, and that when they voted for river and herbor bills they did so for the purpose of getting even with the north. He (Mr. Skinner) rose to deny that statement, and to say that there was one man at least who had fought on the southern side throughout the war who had not east a single vote in this house except as his better judgment

On modon of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an amendarent was adopted exten fing the pro-visions of the act to the widows of such reinlisted volunteer soldiers as may be de-

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to enlisted men in the ravy and marine corps. At first many of the democrats, retrained from voting, and sett the committee with-out a quorum, but after a roll call a quorum appeared and the amendment was adopted — 1.77 to 72.

May 6.—The House adopted to-day by a vote of 1/3 to led the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Tror to the passage of the bill amendments were adopted directing the secretary of war to a gostate for the purchase of the works of the Monongainela Navigation company, providing that the money praced for the improvement of the lower Mississippi (except such as is required to protect the works already in progress) shall be expended in the continuance and shall be expended in the continuance and completion of the works on Plum point and Lake Providence reaches, and that it shall be expended under the direction of the sceretary of war, without the intervention of the Mississippi river commission, and that the improvement of the Mississippi river from its mouth to Sioux City shall be conducted without the intervention of the Missouri river commission.

Missouri river commission.

MAY 7. -In the riouse, in Committee of the Whole ro-day the bill which gave rise to the most interesting discussion was one naving \$200 to W. F. Haldeman. The repaying \$200 to W. F. Haldeman. The report states that during the War Haldeman. then a boy of 12 years of age, desired to jour an Ohio regiment, but was refused a muster on account of his age and size. He, however, purchased a uniform and served in the regiment a year, acting as a bugler and performing scout duty. He is said to have performed gaitant service.

Mr. Bragg of AVI consin in a sarenstic speech opposed the bill. He ridiculed the

of a boy too young to be musicred in fulfilling spont inty and doing gallant service. Mr. Johnson of Indiana maintained that a lad, dipuzu he magai be too young to be musicred in, could do good, service, in a regiment, that assumes the case of two boys in his regiment who had been with it at the bottle of Rich nond, Kw., and who had us an entire of Rich nond, Kw., and who had us for their duty gathestry. They did us have had the from Brigade, and who may who had the Iron Brigade, and who now of nelectual by yello based his breast to save this country. A vote was then taken on an amount of the one bid, but a number of its organisms refrained from voting, and the computer, being not without a quorum, rosa. The House then took a recess \$11

7:22, the evening session to be for the consideration of possion bills. It bassed Rity-five pension bills, and at 9:29 o'clock adjourned off te-mogrow.

MAY S. -To-day, after passing a pension bill, the House went into committee of the whole on the mi hary academy appropriation bill. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, stated that the bill appropriates \$297,085 as against an appropriation of \$305,041 for the current fiscal year. He said that, although the country was enjoying a period of profound peace, it was wise that the yeath of the country should receive a knowledge in miltary tactes. All the notions of their decays of these country towards to the examination of the country there is a country towards the country there is a country the examination of the country that the examination of the exa decims of peace; forcet the experience of other nations. The great question of the was not the silver question nor the turn question, it was the great labor, question. If the country was so happy as to change the laws which retained the product of American labor at home, and prevented its finding a foreign market, it would surely come into contact and conflict with foreign nations, and it was not too carly to consider the subject; every great country must asymmetry as a symmet of its power. The military system should be improved, the navy reliabilitated, and the forther tiens but in a condition of detense. The bill was read by sections. No amendments were offered, and the committee arose, and the bill was passed. The House again went in a committee of the whole on the array appropriation bill. The bi-read by sections for amendments. The bill was Wheeler moved to strike out from the cap-tion of the provision for the pay of the capitacer corps the word "staff." The engiveer corps did not belong to the staff and he did not wish the House by implication to perognize that they aid. Their proper

tation was in the line. Silton was in the time.

Mr. Graz, remarked that if had been once said by a post of a certain class of persons that they were untit for heaven and no mean for hell. The engineer corps set itself up as an independent institution, It did not belong to the staff; it did not serve in the line; it was afraid of being all says with the inequality. classes with the common herd. The mo-tion was agreed to, and, without further action, the committee rose and the House

acjournedi May 10.-Mr. Bland introduced in the liouse to-day a bil, providing that any nodder of standard gold or silver coin may deposit the same with the treasurer or any government depository in sums of not less than \$10, and receive therefore notes to be called "con notes" of the United Sintes. Section 3 makes it undawfu: to issue gold or silver certificates, and provides that air such certificates heretofore issued shall be canceled and destroyed and the coin plates destroyed. Section 3 directs the secretary of the ireasury to retain a reserve of not more than \$100,000,000 gold and silver coin for the redemption of legal tender notes and all national reserve equal in amount to the outstanding coin noise issued. All other revenue not required for the payment of the current expenditures of the govern-ment shall be paid out montidy in the redemption of the interest-bearing debt of the United States that may be subject to call, provided that, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, not more than \$15, 002,000 shall be paid in any one month.

Mr. Breckenridge introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to call in \$51,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, \$17,-000,000 to be called for prescutation June 10, 1886; \$11,000, 00 July 31, 1886, and \$17,-000,000 Aug. 31, 1886; providing that the bonds thus called in shall be in addition to those heretofore or hereafter called in as part of the sinking funds for payment and cancellation, and that they shall be paid for out of the sum of \$56,507,005 held in the treasury (sections 522-25 revised statutes and subsequent acts), and shall be held un-capacited and in lieu of so much of the sun of \$16,507,005 as is from time to time used in the payment of the bonds and for like purposes and subject to all the trusts and liabilities, if any, under which the fund of \$26,507,005 is now held.

May 11.-After the reading of the journal the House this morning went into com-mittee of the whole on the bill from the Committee on Private Land Claims, providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the State of Colorado. The bill provides for the appoinment of three commissioners to adjudicate Spanish and Mexican land claims in the territories and state toentioned.

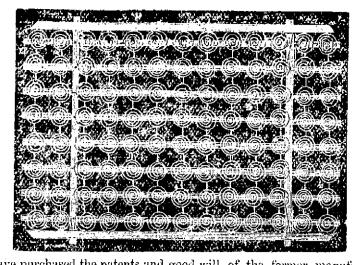
Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, thought the House should go slow in passing upon this subject. After further remarks, on motion of providing that before the title to any claim shad be confirmed the claimant shall show that all taxes one the territorial and municipal and respectively. cipal gov. rameats have been paid. On mo-tion of Mr. Hewitt, of New York, an amenament was adopted providing that whenever a claim is presented before the commission it shall be the duty of the commission, before proceeding to hear the same, to detergate the extent thereof in number organesi site,

As considered by Mr. McAdoo, prohibiting allets or persons not criticals of the United States from acquiring title to any lands subject to the decision of the commission, thacse his right to the same is clearly provided for it, freely, was agreed to. The complete then rose and the bill was

Wm. B. MAYER,

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



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The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been aftected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation. that can make a better showing now than efore the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for. There is such a business, and it has here-

ofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York. which is now offering \$500,000 first mort gage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at '90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the milliontire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will al-

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, cach representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond. first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which be can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by lefter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway. New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly in stallments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addifion to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds out-

ight for each can do so at 10 per cent, disount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and recoive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by properly owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received rom sale of bonds will be invested in cattle. the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent, upon the stock after paying 6 per cent, on the bonds.

subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Boudway, New York.—The N. Y. Finan-

Julia (aged six)—"We've got a new baby at our house." Clara (aged six)— "What is it—a boy or a girl?" Julia— "Oh, we don't know yet. We've only had it two days?"

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and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of Slate MANTLES & GRATES.

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for eash, thereby embling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad at home than abroad

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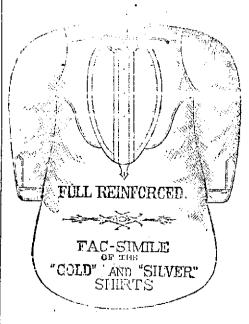
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